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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. III NEW YORK, DECEMBER 27, 1916 No. 16

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DR. RUSBY'S BOTANICAL RESEARCH APPEAL

The appeal made by Dr. H. H. Rusby for an appropriation by Congress for research work in South America as to medicinal plant resources will meet the approval of the drug and chemical trade. The situation in botanical drugs has been steadily growing more serious. War conditions cut off supplies in a measure and even in countries that did not place embargoes on exports of crude drugs the stocks are smaller than usual owing to the scarcity of labor.

Importers have turned to every corner of the world for supplies or for substitutes that would serve manufacturers' purposes. South America is a treasure house of woods, barks, roots, flora and seeds that would yield oils, extracts, dyes and gums in commercial quantities probably sufficient to meet any demand, but neither scientific research nor commercial development of these resources has been undertaken by the South American governments or by industrial interests. Investigations by trained men would quickly show the great value of hundreds of plants growing wild over vast areas, and new industries would naturally follow. Many drug herbs are imported by South American firms in spite of the fact that the same herbs are found at home.

Before the war barrage leaves were imported from Germany by Costa Ricans, yet barrage grows in profusion in Costa Rica. The same is true of copaiba and of the castor oil plant, but neither has been gathered for exportation. Dr. Rusby says Brazil is rich in plants suitable for medicinal purposes. There are also many tanning agents, a varnish resin of superior quality, many dyestuffs and precious woods superior to rose or mahogany. It is probable that in the unexplored districts of the Amazon many roots, seeds, leaves, barks and extracts will be found for which the world is now dependent upon the Far East. With depleted stocks of belladonna, chamomile, arnica, Belgian valerian root, senna, henbane and colchicum causing rapid advances in prices and some apprehension as to the future investigations and research work are timely. Dr. Rusby declares that one of the principal sources of Great Britain's wealth is the commercial development that followed investigation of the tropical products of her colonies. He closes his appeal with the statement: "Not only should Congress enter upon this work at a time when it is easiest to secure the initial advantage, but this should be done with a view to maintaining and extending its efforts as the work develops."

DRUG HOUSES UNJUSTLY ACCUSED

Internal revenue inspectors, who have been following clues indicating that narcotics were being smuggled from Canada in large quantities, made several arrests in Chicago last week. A man and woman and a "physician," so-called, were taken into custody and several hundred morphine tablets were found in their possession. While these facts disclose an illicit trade in habit-forming drugs they have no bearing on the charges that manufacturing and wholesale drug houses in New York are shipping heroin and

other drugs to Canada and Mexico in quantities greater than the legitimate requirements of those countries from which the narcotics are smuggled back into the United States.

The records kept by New York manufacturers and druggists in conformity with the Harrison narcotic law are accessible to revenue agents at all times and are in strict accord with the best methods in accountancy. The Treasury Department keeps a record of all exports, as explained to the legislative committee which is investigating the drug evil in this state. It is not believable that any house of the standing of those named as "suspects" in the matter of shipments to Canada and Mexico would consider an illegitimate sale, or ship heroin or other habit-forming drugs to firms or individuals of no commercial rating or character in those countries. Even the statement of Assistant District Attorney Unger that packages of narcotics found on prisoners bore the labels of New York drug houses is not significant. The District Attorney said he did not mean to insinuate that the New York firms were doing an illegitimate business.

William F. McConnell, representing the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation, said the heavy shipments of narcotics to Canada meant that Canadian firms had received orders for unusual supplies from England for the hospitals of the allied armies. The hasty and sensational charges in the daily press were due in part to ignorance of the facts governing the sale of narcotics and in part to false conclusions drawn from clues not fully investigated. The reckless statements have spread broadcast a false public impression regarding leading firms in the drug and chemical trade whose record for integrity has given them an enviable position in the business world.

CAMPHOR SITUATION NOT IMPROVING

Many new industries which require camphor find it increasingly difficult to get supplies. The celluloid factories are developing rapidly and other uses combined with these have caused a tremendous demand. Japan has apparently reached its limit of production, finding it more difficult each year to get the camphor out of Formosa as the efforts to gather it carry the workers farther into the interior of the island. Japan is said to have reserved a larger amount of crude camphor for the use of refiners this year, and the exports to England and France have been heavy.

These conditions have brought about a situation that undoubtedly warrants the steady advances in the price of refined camphor in this country. The Japanese refined is selling at a higher price than the domestic here. No shipments from Japan are expected for some time. It is reported in the trade that no refined camphor can be bought in Japan for delivery earlier than May, June and July, 1917.

LEADING AUTHORITIES TO TELL OF TRADE OUTLOOK

The Annual Review of market conditions with features appropriate to the New Year will appear in the issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, to be published on January 3. Statistics and authoritative statements concerning the outlook in 1917 for opium, quinine, camphor, glycerin and other items; the situation in crude drugs; crop prospects for herbs, roots, leaves and the crudes for essential oils, and balsams; and a review of the progress in England toward independence of Germany in regard to supplies of chemicals and dyestuffs are among the special contributions.

Leading manufacturers and distributors will describe the effect the war has had upon prices, due to scarcity of raw materials, shipping difficulties and the unusual demand. A table of prices showing the fluctuations for each month of 1916, in all important drugs and chemicals, will prove interesting for reference.

The progress in manufacturing dyestuffs in the United States will be told by a leading authority. There will be features in practically all important lines, supplying information of value in gauging trade prospects for the coming year and enabling manufacturers and wholesalers to meet the changing conditions.

Short crops of domestic botanical drugs, due to unfavorable weather, and higher cost of labor are given as the causes for the rising market. There is a strong demand for domestic owing to the scarcity of foreign botanical drugs. White pine bark is stronger owing to the unusual demand. There is the customary call for it at this season for use in cough mixtures, but the shutting off of importations of German expectorants has caused a greater demand for the domestic bark and prices are tending upwards.

Considerable quantities of glycerin have changed hands recently for export, largely to Canada, for use in making lyddite and cordite for war purposes. The market is affected by the demand and by the higher cost of fats and oils of which it is a by-product.

Asafoetida's strong position is said to be due in part to the difficulty of producing the U. S. P. powder standard. In warm weather it is sometimes almost impossible to powder the gum and the process of grinding is difficult even in winter owing to the tendency of the machinery to become heated, causing the gum to cake.

A scarcity of sandalwood chips is reported. The shipping situation is largely responsible for the shortage. Palmetto, sandalwood and corn silk are moving up so far as spot quotations are concerned.

DR. RUSBY RESIGNS AS PHARMACOGNOCIST

Declares He Cannot Be Responsible for Drugs Imported During the Last Few Months—Government Limits His Time

Dr. Henry H. Rusby has resigned the position of pharmacognosist for the Port of New York and as an attache of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture. The work of identifying and examining the crude botanical drugs received at New York was assigned to Dr. Rusby, and his resignation is due to the fact that he was unwilling to stand sponsor for the character of the drug importations unless he could have more time to make examinations. This concession, it is said, the government officials would not grant.

Dr. Rusby's time was limited to 210 hours in a year. In previous years Dr. Rusby gave 20 hours a week to the work. Last year his time for inspection and examination at the laboratory, 641 Washington street, was 420 hours.

A member of the Forestry Department has been detailed for the work temporarily.

Dr. Rusby said: "I want it understood by the drug trade that for some months past I have seen only a small part of the drugs that have found their way into the Port of New York."

DR. RUSBY URGES BOTANICAL RESEARCH IN AID OF DRUG AND CHEMICAL TRADE

Dean of Columbia College of Pharmacy Points Out Commercial Opportunities in South America—Appeals for Appropriation to Study Medicinal Plants and Other Resources

Dr. H. H. Rusby, Dean of Columbia University College of Pharmacy, and chairman of the Pan-American Congress for the Study of American Medical Flora, has written an appeal to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* for Congressional aid in conducting researches in South America. Dr. Rusby says in part:

"At the last session of Congress an attempt was made to include in the sundry civil appropriation bill an item of $20,000 for the investigation of the vegetable products of South America. For some reason this attempt failed, but it is likely tc be renewed during the present session.

"If the importance of this subject to the commercial interests of the United States were measurably appreciated, there would be an insistent demand for a far more extensive investigation by our Government than that thus proposed. Some years ago I engaged in some investigations of this sort on my own responsibility and at my own expense, crossing the continent from the northern boundary of Chili to the mouth of the Amazon, my special interest centering in medicinal plants. In spite of the almost insuperable difficulties attending such an effort by a single individual with very slender resources, several products of considerable commercial and medicinal importance were introduced to use, while possibilities of almost inconceivable extent were taken note of.

"In no other part of the world is there a richer or more varied vegetation than in the upper Amazon, Orinoco and Magdalena River basins. Fully one-half of the plants of those regions are unknown even to science and they represent commercial treasure beyond estimate. The rubber resources of this section are but partly explored. There are many rich tanning agents that have not been practically tested. There is at least one varnish resin of superior quality, of which commercial supplies might be procurable as the result of systematic inquiry. There are many dye stuffs unknown to civilization that would yield rich returns if properly investigated. There are scores of precious woods, superior to either rosewood or mahogany, besides as many others which possess special properties for special uses.

"Every importing house with South American connections will confirm my statement that they are in continuous receipt of specimens of useful products, with inquiries as to their practical value in our market. With no established organization for investigating such materials, samples which may represent valuable industries are constantly cast aside and neglected. It is an undeniable fact that nearly all that has yet been done in the investigation of such products has been done in Europe, chiefly by Germany, and it is equally true that these foreign interests will leave no stone unturned to exclude America from participation in tropical American commerce. Under such circumstances, what can be done by desultory and unsupported pickings, here and there, by individuals unqualified and unsupplied with necessary resources?

"No reader need be told that one of the principal sources of Great Britain's wealth has resulted from systematic Governmental investigation of the tropical products of her colonies. Equally extensive and valuable sources of wealth exist in the tropical regions of South America, and these by every law of nature pertain to our own people.

"Yet we shall never secure commercial possession by a policy of waiting for them to come to us. International competition has reached a stage that forbids such happenings. These opportunities wait for those who will go after them, and they will become the reward of the most aggressive and persistent seekers.

"It is requisite that such work shall be organized on a scientific as well as a commercial basis. Present conditions do not admit of the success of chance discovery which was possible when the world was young. For every species of plant yielding a valuable commercial product, many unproductive ones must be passed over. If we could only know in advance which are the productive ones we might limit our investigation to them; but such is not the case. It is inevitable that much prospecting work must be performed that is not fruitful, in order that the valuable elements may be discovered. It is equally necessary that the latter, when they are discovered, should be subjected to a thorough scientific study as well as to practical tests.

"Not only should our Congress enter upon this work at a time when it is easiest to secure the initial advantage, but this should be done with a view to maintaining and extending its efforts as the work develops."

OF PERSONAL INTEREST

The Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society installed officers last week. Abraham Henwood, professor of Chemistry in Drexel Institute, will preside for the coming year. Other officers are: Vice-presiding officer, James McGowan, Jr., assistant general manager of the Joseph Campbell Company; secretary-treasurer, J. Howard Graham, professor of chemistry, Central High School; executive committee, William H. Bower, C. Cabel Tutweiler, Edwin F. Hicks; councilors, Geo. E. Barton, William C. Carnell, Jacob S. Goldbaum, Edwin F. Hicks, Walter T. Taggart.

The 1,000 employes of the General Chemical Company at the Marcus Hook plant have received the annual bonus, varying from seven and one-half per cent of their annual earnings to seventeen and one-half per cent. It is believed the total bonus will approximate $75,000.

W. P. Jones, assistant chief of the bureau of chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has resigned his position to enter the practice of law in Washington. W. G. Campbell, chief of the eastern inspection district of the bureau, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Peters, White & Co., chemical manufacturers, have obtained by purchase the equity of the 20-story office building at 18-20 East Forty-first street, near Madison avenue. The building, which is fully tenanted, covers a plot 50x99.2 feet and was valued at $1,200,000.

The Du Pont interests which took over the Arlington company, at Arlington, N. J., manufacturers of celluloid products, have announced a 20 per cent bonus for salaried employes of the Arlington Company.

A cable from H. C. Chattfield, who is now in Naples, seeking the release of a cargo of 4,800 packages of shellac, stated that the arrangement for the release of this cargo had been practically completed.

Archibald C. Hart and Victor A. Hart, of Hackensack, and John S. Boker, of Garfield, have incorporated the Imperial Dye Wood Company with a capital of $125,000, to manufacture by-products.

Every employe of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, manufacturers of asbestos products, will receive a bonus of ten per cent of his yearly salary to be paid to him on January 5.

Dr. Charles W. Beckers of the W. Beckers Aniline & Chemical Works, Brooklyn, has been proposed for membership in the New York Paint, Oil and Varnish Club.

The Synthetic-Chemical Manufacturing Corporation, G. H. Segal, president, has removed its general offices in New York City to suite 1408, No. 95 William street.

Herman & Herman, Inc., manufacturers of chemicals, of New York, gave all employes checks for 10 per cent of their year's salaries, as a Christmas present.

The American Manganese and Manufacturing Company at Dunbar, Pa., will increase the wages of all employes 10 per cent on January 1.

COSTA RICA'S UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES FOR OBTAINING DYES AND EXTRACTS

Trees, Barks, Roots, Herbs and Flowers Are Available For Export to United States—Botanical Drug Interests Would Find Rich Opportunity for Trade

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

SAN JOSE. COSTA RICA, Dec. 8.—The exports of Costa Rica include the better known woods such as cedar, cocobola and mahogany, but the barks, herbs and flower extracts used for pharmaceutical and industrial purposes, which are grown here in profusion, are imported.

Many of the herbs, plants and trees are known for their valuable medicinal properties, others for their gums and dyes, and by the white inhabitants this knowledge has been obtained principally from the Indians who for centuries have made use of the botanical resources of the country.

Until about twenty-five years ago, there were only about 1500 known species, but today from active steps taken by the Government and private individuals, there has been completed a list of probably 7000 distinct species of the flora of the country; this is probably the most complete list of any country between Mexico and Argentine. But with all of this knowledge available, there is no exportation of medicinal or industrial plants or woods from this country, outside of the few already mentioned. There are many plants, barks and herbs that could be obtained in abundance. The writer would take steps towards securing samples, possible prices at which they could be purchased, quantities, etc., the parties desiring this information to furnish me with approximate prices that could be realized in the States.

In the woods that can be used for dyeing or coloring purposes, is the Achiote or Rocu, Bix Orellana L. a tree which are obtained two different colors, from the skin and meat of the fruit a brilliant red, and from the seeds a bright yellow. Anatto and Bix are names by which these colors are known in the other Central American countries. The principal use these colors have here, is for culinary purposes, being used to color the rice, soup and tamales, also for butter and cheese; the colors are practically tasteless and do not act as a condiment, but only to give a more attractive appearance to the food. They could be used to advantage by manufacturing confectioners, ice cream manufacturers, bakers and in many other lines, such as dyes for cottons. The Indians use the colors for this purpose as they are fast.

From the flora of this country many medicinal and industrial products can be obtained. Among the most commonly known articles are Cinchona Bark, Cantharides, Sarsaparilla, Copal, Chicle, Vanilla, Wax Honey, Ginger root, Copaiba, etc., that can be secured here in quantities.

In regard to drug and chemical imports into this country, the market is good, there being a number of manufacturers of candy, soap and soft drinks, dyers, tanners, bakers, and over 600 retail merchants who handle drugs, and a number of jobbing firms.

The imports at present are principally from the United States. Previous to the war many goods were obtained from Europe; the total drug and chemical imports in 1914 were valued at $315,510.21. Exclusive of the above there were imported in 1914 for fertilizing purposes goods to the value of $70,000.

The imports from the four principal nations for 1914 were as follows: United States $90,571.20, England $23,852.80, Germany $23,069.10, France $19,290.05. In pharmaceutical products, the importation of perfumery for the same year was from France $10,556.06, Germany $6,984.06, United States $5,691.03.

The ports of imports and export are Limon on the Eastern coast and Puntarenas on the Western, both communicating with San Jose, the capital, from the East by The Northern Railroad and from the West by the Pacific Railroad. Shipments from Europe or States Atlantic ports reach Puntarenas via the Panama Canal. Many goods are imported by parcel post, coming either this way or by freight. The packing must be light as duties are paid on so much per kilo on the gross weight and not the invoice value. Again freights by rail are paid by the cubic foot and not on the weight, except for certain classes of goods, so packing must be condensed to keep down cost.

This country has a population of about 430,000 and the total value of the imports for the year 1914 was $6,598,230.

The opportunity is now here for American importers and exporters to take advantage of the opening that the present war has made, and business relations can be established and held after the war is over.

Among the trees and shrubs, of which the barks, roots, pods and seeds are used for obtaining dyes and tannin, are the following:

Nacazcol, Caesalpina Sp. From the seeds and pods a yellow dye is extracted. It is used here to color pickles.

Almendro, Terminalia Calappa L. also sometimes called Alcornoque and commonly known as Mangle, is of the mangrove family. The wood is soft and has no particular use, the bark, roots and fruit contain a large per centage of tannin, which is used here in curing leather or hides. The fruit gives a black dye, very fast, and the seeds are pressed for the oil which is very agreeable for culinary use.

Campeche, or Palo de Mora, Chlorophora tinctoria "Logwood," is abundant. There was formerly considerable exportation, but on account of other chemicals taking its place, the exportation has fallen off.

Armo, Acacia Farmesiana L. is a small shrub and is grown principally in the gardens, is prolific and with cultivation could be made profitable commercially. The pods produce considerable tannin, while the flowers give an odor that is very agreeable. The wood is fine and hard.

Saca-Tinte, Jacobinia tinctoria, is a small tree shrub. The twigs and leaves are boiled and produce a dark purple extract which is very firm. The Indians use it to dye their clothes, baskets, etc.

Brazil, Haematoxylum Campechianum L. the English "Logwood," gives a red color turning a dark purple when exposed to the air and light. The heart is the part of this tree that produces the most extract.

Anil, Indigofera anil L. and Indigofera tinctoria L. is the tree that produces indigo. This tree is abundant, and many years ago the extract was largely used here, but is now used only in the country districts and by the Indians. It is also called Jiquilete; it was formerly cultivated but now is abandoned as the sale fell off on account of manufacturers obtaining substitutes at less cost.

Azul, Justicia Tintoria, produces a very firm yellow color extracted from the leaves. The Indians use this for dyeing and painting their faces.

Guachipelin. Diphysa Robinioides, is a small tree with very hard wood, that lasts a long time. Both the wood and seeds produce a yellow extract.

Guaital, Genipa Caruto, is a small shrub; the fruit is very acid and a dark blue color is extracted from it and the twigs. The Indians use it for a paint for the face, to dye clothing and other uses.

Guanacaste, Enterolobium Cyclocarpum, is a very large and beautiful tree. The wood when boiled produces black extract that is very fast.

VALUE OF RECENT IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Comparisons Made With Foreign Trade In Previous Years—Conditions Completely Reversed by the War

The imports of drugs and chemicals at New Yerk during the week ended Dec. 8, compared with corresponding weeks of 1915, 1914 and 1913 are reported by the National City Bank as fcllows:

Principal manufactures	1916	1915	1914	1913
Drugs Chemicals	$489,603	$150,872	$1,257,361	$1,747,368
Argols	163,213	.....	.....	.....
Colors. dyes. etc	77,154	9,572	37,399	78,159
Nitrate of Soda	325,857	.....	.....	.....
Shellac	49,772	53,798	.....	.....

During the week ended Dec. 16 the follcwing exports of drugs and chemicals are noted, compared with the exports for the corresponding week in 1913:

	1916	1913
Drugs & Chemicals	$949,151	$125,021
Ammonia Nitrate	88,127	.....
Dyes & Dyestuffs	83,336	.....
Soda. Salts. etc.	96,691	.....
Soda, Caustic	78,536	3,643
Acids	176,620	11,370
Boric	33,303	.....
Alcohol	137,489	.....
Trinitrotoluol	154.000	.....

RUSSIA MAKING NUMEROUS CHEMICALS

Crude Materials, Sent Abroad Before the War, Are Now Manufactured Into Finished Products

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PETROGRAD, November 27—When war broke out, Russia's home pharmaceutcal industry was hopelessly limited. A number of organizations representing district councils and the like, were formed to make direct purchases abroad, and representatives of these associations bought immense quantities of goods, and to them must be given the credit of having provided the Russian market with considerable supplies, and caused an appreciable reduction in prices.

Present prices for leading chemico-pharmaceutical products are: Aspirin, 100 roubles per kilogram; boric acid, 36r per pood; citric acid, 180r per pood; oxalic acid, 68r per pood; tartaric acid, crystals and powdered, 10r per kilogram; Agar-Agar, 96r per pood; carbonate of ammonia, 38r per pood; chlorate of ammonia refined, 30r per pood; antipyrin, 190r per kilo; quinine hc., 150r per kilo; ditto sulphate, 140r per kilo; refined chloroform, 16 roubles 10 copecks per kilo; codein refined, 875r per kilo; cofein citrate, 16r 50c per funt (1 funt=0.9 lbs.), refined glycerin, 30%, 48r per pood; guaiacol, carbonate, 220r per kilo; mercury, 31.25r per kilo; ditto bichloride, 17r 50c per kilo; iodoform, 46r per kilo; bromide of potash, 45r per kilo; morphia, chloride, 575r per kilo; soda benzoate, 45r per kilo; borax crystals, 36r per pood; ditto, powdered, 38r per pood; salol, 110r per kilo, etc.

The latest reports state that foreign pharmaceutical products are being received with fair regularity, and that the national production of such goods is improving. Russian chemists are congratulating themselves on the successful production of tannalbin, tannoform, theobromine, etc. They also state that their progress in the making of benzoic acid and benzoate of soda is encouraging, whilst they are able to satisfy the whole of Russia's demands for terpinhydrate from their own laboratories, extracted from national turpentine. Many mercury preparations, also salts of magnesia, zinc, potash, etc., are no longer scarce, because they are made in Russia.

Great progress has been made in the production of iodine in several parts of the Empire, and little doubt is entertained that the present performance in that direction will be improved on, for it is pointed out the raw material is in abundance on the shores of a number of the seas that bound the Empire, such as the Pacific, the White Sea and the Black Sea. It appears impossible to get reliable information on the position of santonin, which as a nature's monopoly in the Empire is looked upon with considerable jealousy by a number of Russian economists, but most of it, until the opening of the war, was exported either raw or semi-raw to foreign chemists for extraction. Although licorice root does not count as so exclusively Russian, it is grown extensively in the Caucasus and in the Ural, and like santonin passes out of the country crude or semi-crude for the attention of the foreign chemists.

These two may both be included in the long list of medicinal plants, the cultivation of which is receiving careful attention on the part of the agricultural department, which has assigned large sums of money for the purpose of encouraging peasants to cultivate and increase the many medicinal plants that grow within the Russian Empire, hoping that the numerous new laboratories being equipped in the country will be able to make extracts that now have to be imported from abroad after being taken from Russian plants.

Prospects for pharmacy in 1917 if the war continues are of course good. The reduced prices have not brought values to anything like a normal state and therefore we may expect that everything imported before the conclusion of the war will have to be paid for at a very satisfactory price to the producers.

Respecting home production the latest development is the formation of a company in Moscow with a comprehensive program to erect and acquire pharmaceutical premises and factories for the purpose of putting the national production on a broader basis.

BRITAIN HAS NEW INDIGO PROCESS

Research Work Is Made an Important Feature by British Dyes, Ltd.—Making Raw Materials and Intermediates

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, December 17—War time difficulties have interfered with developments in respect to the coal-tar color industry, though plant for the manufacture of color is being erected on a scale never hitherto attempted in Great Britain, and is being laid down as fast as possible.

In the British Dyes, Ltd., factories, the work is at present, so far as not conducted in the works laboratories, being carried on in the laboratories of different universities, under the supervision of professors of organic chemistry. Research colonies have been thus established, and an advisory council has been formed for the purpose of increasing the number of chemists, and promoting research in organic chemistry, particularly in that branch which relates to coal-tar colors. The directors have also agreed to make a grant of £5,000 towards a scheme for the development of advanced teaching and research in tinctorial chemistry.

The supply of dyes from the company's works has been greatly increased during the past twelve months, and new plant has been erected for further increasing the supply of those dyes which are most in demand and which can be made in large quantities from the materials available. Considerable quantities of raw materials, and intermediate products (without which they would have been unable to continue their supplies to the British markets), have been sent to Swiss manufacturers, and after consultation with a number of leading users of dyes, the directors decided, so far as the new works are concerned, to provide in the first place mainly for manufacturing on a large scale raw materials and intermediate products. Plant has been laid down for the making of these intermediates, and plants for paranitraniline, beta-napthol, etc., are in course of construction.

As regards raw materials the benzol and phenol plant has been largely increased, and at the new Turnbridge works important materials for making dyes (including a supply of the acids required), are being obtained from the plant installed.

The question of the supply of indigo dye is among the many things which have received attention by British Dyes, Ltd. Assistance in the manufacture of indigo has been rendered by the supply of aniline oil to the Ellesmere Port Works, and large quantities of indigo received from abroad have been distributed among the indigo dye users. A process, different from the one used at Ellesmere Port for the manufacture of indigo, has been secured.

The work of the committee appointed at the Seattle meeting of the American Chemical Society, to devise practical schemes of revising the current methods of classifying and publishing the statistics of our international trade in chemicals, is meeting general approval in the trade. In commenting upon the plan Dr. Norton writes to the Journal of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* as follows:

"By utilizing the existing and perfected method for ascertaining and tabulating the facts, and at an expense of a few hundred dollars, the chemical interests of the United States can have at their service a complete exhibit of the importations, during a normal year of all finished chemicals, and all raw or semi-manufactured material required in their production—quantity, invoice value, and country of origin being indicated."

Among the exports from New York for the week ending December 23 were shipments to France of 532,800 lbs. of trinitrotoluol valued at $532,800, and 512,400 lbs. valued at $505,000 to Italy. For the week ending December 16 the exports to Italy were 116,004 lbs., valued at $154,000, and for the week ending December 9, the shipments to France were 1,007,800 lbs., valued at $1,007,800, and 118,500 lbs. valued at $114,944 to Russia.

MEDICINAL PLANTS SHIPPED FROM BRAZIL ARE NOT GATHERED SYSTEMATICALLY

Supply Depends Upon the Demand in New York, London and Paris—Impossible to Predict Production in Advance, But Crops Vary Little from Year to Year

SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, Nov. 18.—The bulk of the medicinal plants shipped from this region are not cultivated, but grow wild in the tropical forests. Nor are they very systematically gathered and, for that reason it is not possible to predict in advance what the production will be, although for the reason that the supply is unfailing and the collecting of the materials is carried on by the same people, principally Indians, each year. it will be observed that the amount put on the market varies but little from year to year.

This business may be likened to the farm produce business in the United States. When there is an extra demand anywhere, the call extends clear down the entire line of brokers and commission merchants until it finally reaches the producer who may be induced to market a larger amount of certain produce than usual, which produce he would otherwise use himself. or allow to go to waste. So the production, or gathering of medicinal plants is stimulated by increased demand in New York, London, Paris, or elsewhere. The importers in these places call upon the exporting houses in Sao Paulo, which pass the call up into the interior through the small trader to the Indian, who will bestir himself to meet the demand for plants in the same way that the American farmer meets an increased demand for butter and eggs.

Of the plants Cassia Fistula, known as Cannafistula here, is exported from Bahia and is sold there at 2 milreis (milreis is about $.025.) per kilo (2.046 lbs.); Quassia from Bahia. Pernambuco and Para. one and a half milreis; Copaiba oil, Para and Manaos, two and a half to three milreis; Ipecac, Matto Grosso, 15 milreis; Quarana, Para and Manaos, 8 to 9 milreis; Matico, Bahia, Ceara and Maranhao, 2 milreis; Sarsaparilla, Para and Manaos, price not given; Tonka Beans, Para and Manaos, price not given; Cacao (erroneously "cocoa") beans, Bahia 800 reis ($0.20) to 1 milreis per kilo; Manaca, Pernambuco and Bahia, 1 milreis per kilo; Pilocarpus, Ceara, 2 milreis; Carnauba Wax, Pernambuco, price not given; Brazil Wood. Sao Paulo, 1 milreis; Vanilla, Para, Bahia and Manaos, price not given.

The following drugs whose pharmacopoeia names are not known are listed as coming from Sao Paulo: Sucapira, Tayuya, Caroba, Agriao, Carapia, Jacecanga, Tipo Cravo. Cipo Cruz. Herva Bugce, Jumbeba and Davilla Rugosa.

Shipping conditions are much the same here as elsewhere, freights excessively high.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

A proclamation by the United Kingdom says the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband: Quillaia-bark, zirconium, cerium, thorium, and all alloys and compounds thereof; zirconia and monazite sand. Amendments are made to the proclamation of October 14, 1915, Schedule 1, in respect to emery, corundum natural and artificial (alundum) and carborundum. The proclamation of April 12, 1916, is also amended, and to the conditional contraband list are added, inter alia, sponges, raw and prepared; glue, gelatin and substances used in the manufacture thereof.

Exports of chemicals from Bordeaux, France, during the first six months of 1916, consisted mainly of benzoate of soda, and benzoic acid, diethylbarbituric acid or veronal, and alloxite residue. The benzoate of soda was sold at $3.25 per pound, benzoic acid at $3.35 per pound. Both these products were sold by English firms and formed the greatest part of the exports. The total exports for six months, including the chemicals, were valued at 540,716 francs.

Several war orders were recently placed for caustic soda, soda ash, blue vitriol and formaldehyde. These export contracts seem to confirm the belief in the chemical trade that peace talk will not seriously affect market conditions. The slight flurry which followed Germany's first announcement quickly subsided and prices held firm. The scarcity in many lines gives assurances of steady increases with little chance of serious breaks.

Drums or cylinders containing liquid chlorine and gases subject to an ad valorem duty are to be considered "usual coverings," and as such are to be dutiable under Tariff No. 710 (b), according to a recent Canadian decision. The Canadian customs tariff provides that "usual coverings" of imported goods shall be dutiable at 27½ per cent ad valorem under the general tariff (British preferential rate, 20 per cent ad valorem).

Mauritius, a British colony in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, imported goods from the United States in 1915 valued at $704,583. The imports from the United States were principally petroleum and other mineral oils. In chemicals, chiefly used for fertilizer purposes, the imports from all countries amounted to $1,029,589 compared with $821,079 in 1914.

The Italian government has issued a decree prohibiting contracts for glycerin and neutral fats containing more than 4 per cent of glycerin unless authorized by the Ministry for War. Persons having stocks of glycerin are required to make reports and prices are to be fixed by the Under-Secretary of State for arms and munitions.

Legislation against adulteration of drugs in India has been abandoned by the government as harassing and unnecessary there being no public demand for laws regulating the production or sale of drugs. For the present all cases demanding prosecution will be dealt with under the penal code.

A contract for monochlor benzol for delivery over the first half of 1917 has been awarded the Federal Dye & Chemical Company. It calls for 2,750,000 pounds. The company has a chlorination plant and it is said that negotiations are pending for further deliveries.

The United States Industrial Alcohol Company is considering plans for the manufacture of by-products from molasses waste in the production of alcohol. Additions to the Curtis Bay Distilling Company's plant are contemplated.

Stocks of cinchona bark in first-hands at Amsterdam on November 16 were 6,593 packages of government bark and 41,514 packages of private bark. The auction on December 7 comprised 2,122 packages of pharmaceutical bark.

New Zealand has prohibited the importation of soap except from the United Kingdom unless permit is granted by the Minister of Customs. Rennet has been added to the list of prohibited exports.

The Kentucky Oil & Gas Products Company of Huntington, W. Va., is planning the construction of a factory in eastern Kentucky for the manufacture of carbon black.

The employes of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, New York and Philadelphia, received a bonus of 10 per cent of their annual salaries for Christmas.

The Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Company of Buffalo has contracted for 700 tons of structural steel for enlargement of its plant.

The Nevil Chemical Company of Elkton, Md., has been chartered with $200,000 capital by Clement M. Egner and others.

Imports from the Far East must now bear an additional charge for war risk insurance, rates having been increased.

The American Alcohol Company of Westgo, La., contemplates erecting an addition to its plant.

Holland has prohibited the exportation of all spices, nutmegs, mace and pepper.

There was a larger demand for chloride of lime for export, last week.

VALUE OF BY-PRODUCT COKE OVENS IN MAKING DYE CRUDES AND ACIDS

Thomas C. Clarke Says United States Can Become Independent of the World In Nitric Acid and Dyestuffs By This Method—Coal-Tar Intermediates and Derivatives Discussed—Objections to Hydro-Electric Plant

Thomas C. Clarke, of New York City, who is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Iron and Steel Institute, says nitric acid should be made from coal by-products as a more practical way than by first extracting nitrogen from the air. Mr. Clarke has built many coke ovens, having been general superintendent of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company in charge of one of the largest by-product coke ovens in the United States and later employed to supervise the construction of the Lehigh Coke Company's ovens built to supply the Bethlehem Steel Company with coke.

"We hear," said Mr. Clarke, "a great deal about the Government conservation of forests and of water power, but at our very door lies the disgraceful waste of the Government itself in using coal for fuel, and permitting the much-needed nitrogen to go up in smoke."

Mr. Clarke's views were given in detail in reply to a request for his opinion on the government's proposed nitrogen plant at Muscle Shoals, Tenn., and printed in full in the *New York Times* of December 24. Mr. Clarke says:

"Nitric acid during peace times is ordinarily made from Chilean saltpeter, which is the cheapest way of obtaining it; but it can be obtained by direct fixation from the air, using an electric arc. This latter process, Mr. Clarke said, requires such cheap power that the Norwegians are the only ones able to produce it commercially. Another method is by oxidizing into nitric acid the ammonia released from sulphate of ammonia, calcium cyanamide, or some such ammonia-containing compound.

"In years past we have had to import creosote oils from England to take care of the industry here. In 1913, the last figures that are available, as given by the United States Wood Preservers' Association, this country consumed 108,373,000 gallons, of which 41,700,000 were produced locally and 66,673,000 gallons were imported. This shows that we produce 38 per cent and import 62 per cent. The imports were supplied practically altogether by Germany and Great Britain—Great Britain supplying about four times as much as Germany.

"The United States in 1913 produced practically 31,000,000 tons of pig iron," said Mr. Clarke. "During that year the world's production was 78,000,000 tons, of which Germany and Great Britain together contributed 29,000,000, leaving 18,000,000 tons distributed over the rest of the world. Yet Germany and Great Britain were the two nations which supplied the missing creosote oils that we needed so badly, although their production of pig iron was 2,000,000 tons less in the aggregate than ours.

"The object in giving these pig-iron figures is simply this: For every ton made an average of ton of coke is consumed in producing it; this being so, we should have had the creosote oils from 2,600,000 tons of coal necessary to produce 2,000,000 tons of coke, over the amount produced in Germany and Great Britain. But to our shame be it said that we are still behind, in spite of the tremendous strides made lately in building by-product coke ovens, as coal is still being coked in nearly 100,000 beehive non-recovery ovens in the United States.

"When all the by-product ovens now being built in the United States are completed and in operation, this condition will change to a marked extent, but it will still require many years of by-product oven construction to catch up with the lead that Great Britain and Germany have on us.

"In coking coal," Mr. Clarke continued, "the results obtained are coke, ammonia, tar, and gas. These for many years were the only products that the average American coke producer bothered about. The Semet-Solvay Company of Syracuse has for many years been recovering the benzol and its homologues, but until the war broke out in Europe this feature of recovery was generally neglected.

"The bases derived from the destructive distillation of coal are naphthaline phenol, phenol, benzol, toluol, and others. Those more familiar to the public since the war are picric acid, made by nitrating phenol (carbolic acid), and trinitrotoluol, the famous English T N T. The amount of phenol recovered from the tar is insufficient to take care of the consumption caused by the enormous number of shells used in modern warfare, so a synthetic phenol is made from benzol.

"We have now developed the remarkable fact that not only do the by-product ovens supply the means of making the nitric acid to nitrate the various bases used in making explosives, but that they supply the bases themselves.

"It is a fair question to ask if the quantities of these bases are adequate. Roughly speaking, 1917 will show a production of 85,000,000 gallons of benzol and about 12,500,000 gallons of toluol. These bases, when nitrated, will make 438,000 tons of picric acid and trinitrotoluol which is 1,200 tons of high explosives a day.

During the distillation of tar the so-called light, middle, and heavy oils come off and we have the first nine dye crudes that by addition and subtraction of various chemicals and by chemical changes make up the 300 dye intermediates, which by further addition and subtraction make the 1,200 different coal-tar derivative dyes now manufactured.

"From the gas and tar we recover the naphthaline of moth ball fame, and which as nitronaphthaline appears in explosives. We recover creosote, the wood preservative, and medicine; we compound phenacetine, the fever controller; salicylic acid, which becomes aspirin, that stops the ache in the bones; phenol, (carbolic acid), the surgeons' disinfectant; saccharin, the diabetic's sugar substitute; benzaldehyde, the base of perfumes, and benzoic acid, the food preservative. From the pitch we make tar paper, roofing, fuel, road binder, coke, electric insulation waterproofing, paving filler, carbon electrodes, briquettes, foundry core binder and paints."

Mr. Clarke said it would be worth while to examine the present yields of by-products from a ton of coal and see how sulphate compares with the rest. One ton of coal, he said, yields about 70 per cent of coke, and it costs from 60 to 70 cents a ton to convert it into coke. One ton of coal, he says, will yield as follows:

6,000 cubic feet of surplus gas of 550 B.T.U. value for fuel or illuminating, say 8c per 1,000 cubic feet....	$0.48
20 pounds sulphate of ammonia, which has sold for some time past at 3c per pound.....	0.60
7 gallons of tar worth 3c per gallon	0.21
2½ gallons of benzol worth 15c per gallon	0.375
3 gallons of toluol worth 15c per gal	0.045
	$1.710

"These figures show," said Mr. Clarke, "that sulphate of ammonia yields the largest return of any of the by-products, and this one item alone, in the balance sheet, practically takes care of the conversion cost."

Before foreign medicines may be imported into Italy or sold there permission must be granted by the "Consiglio Superiore di Sanita," Ministry of the Interior, Rome. In making application to this body it is necessary to indicate the nature of the product, the place of manufacture, and a brief description of the method of preparation. The petition should also set forth the therapeutic qualities of the product, and it should be shown that the preparation has been manufactured in conformity with the laws of the country of production. Samples should be submitted in making application to the sanitary authorities. Containers of medicinal products must specify the quantity of dose and the principal ingredients.

The firm of Eugene Suter has announced that the contract for the supply of 16,000 tons of sodium nitrate for the United States Navy has been awarded to Crossman and Sielcken. Mr. Suter is the local representative of the firm. The United States Army recently placed a contract for the 1917 supply of sodium nitrate through the same channel.

DR. NORTON'S PLAN FOR CO-OPERATION IN AMERICAN DYESTUFFS INDUSTRY

Closer Association Necessary to Meet Competition Which Manufacturers Must Face After the War—Classification and Standardization of Coloring Materials Urged

Dr. Thomas H. Norton read a paper before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the New York meeting on "Economics of the Dyestuff Situation," urging closer co-operation of manufacturers. Dr. Norton reviewed the progress made in the development of the industry in the United States, the aid given by the government and the efforts of producers to meet the demands of the great industries dependent upon chromatic effects—the textile, paper, leather, paint, varnish, ink, fur, feather and straw branches of trade. Dr. Norton then took up the question of consolidating these interests to meet the competition expected when the war ends. He said:

"The question now arises, is it not eminently desirable that a comprehensive, American coal-tar industry, striving to supply nearly all Amercian tinctorial needs, with products made from American raw materials, shculd possess a higher degree of unity—financial, technical, commercial—than now is the case? Is it not of prime importance that all unnecessary overlapping and duplicating of effort be excluded, at least in the formative stage?

"The problem is more easily stated than solved. It is economically important during the initial period, that the industry should be characterized by that unity and solidarity which contributes so largely to the might and effectiveness of the German rival; and yet it must be free from any tendency towards monopolistic power.

"Two distinct phases of action are here indicated. In the first place, it would seem to be most desirable that the industry should possess its distinct trade organization, aiming to advance the collective interests as effectively as is done by the many other associations, representative of American industrial effort.

"Such an organization could advantageously include the manufacturers of both artificial and natural colors, the manufacturers of coal-tar crudes and intermediates, those creating the allied coal-tar branches, producing synthetic flavors and perfumes, medicinals, photographic chemicals, etc., and the few firms specializing in the mechanical equipment required in the manufacture of the various ccal-tar and organic coloring matters.

"In the second place, the possibilities of more or less organic union between the many scattered industrial units deserve the most careful attention.

"A business combination, within the limitations of the Sherman Act and the Clayton Anti-Trust Law, might effect marvels in placing any young industry promptly on terms of economic equality with the giant coal-tar industry in Germany.

"The recent consolidation of interests among the powerful companies constituting this German industry indicates the fierce contest which our American manufacturers must face in the early future. It does more. It points out the most effective armcur of defense.

"A similar 'pooling' of interests may be our salvation. A well thought-out policy, safeguarding the future of the smaller undertakings, providing economically, but generously, for the harmonious expression of all factors, great and small, along the lines of least resistance, with a maximum cf united and individual efficiency. and a minimum of general work of production, will enable us to victoricusly surmount all obstacles, technical and commercial.

"The multitude of economies, which may be effected, scarcely need enumeration. Among those are collective purchasing and selling agencies, a central research laboratory, the advantageous inter-exchange of by-products and semi-manufactured material, united action in entering foreign markets.

"Probably the greatest accomplishment to be expected from such consolidation, or from even a simple association of allied interests, lies in the field of standardization. There is no question that a marvelous element of strength to a growing domestic color industry would result from the establishment of a bureau of standards for dyestuffs, possibly by combined action with the great textile and allied organizations of the country. Such, a bureau would be modeled after the admirable division of chemistry in the well organized bureau of standards of the Department of Commerce. Its function would be to formulate the physical and chemical criteria of parity for all dyestuffs, exactly as is now done for the drugs listed in our pharmacopoeia. In the laboratories of such a bureau they would necessarily be vast, it would be as easy and simple to check and control the tinctorial values of dyestuffs, as is now the case for our medicinals.

"Such principles of standardization could likewise be applied to the various methods of application of colors on the different fibres on other wares, single finely equipped bureaus could advantageously replace the multitude of laboratories now maintained by rival dyestuff firms, or in textile and similar works. Such an institution could effectively protect a half grown American industry against attempts to depreciate the quality and value of American-made dyes, and could insure a far greater degree of economy in cost of production than otherwise would be possible. ,

"Everyone familiar at all with the employment of colors in dyeing, can easily picture to himself the enormous advantages resulting for the impartial and exact classification and standardization of all coloring materials encountered in commerce, or the simplification, economy, and certainty, attendant upon their use in connection with the different fibres and fabrics, as well as with leather, feather, ink, varnish, paper, etc.

"Instead of hundreds and thousands of isolated, blundering attempts to obtain the best dye for securing certain color results, the desired data could be requested by return mail from a national laboratory. If a dyer wishes to know exactly under what conditions and in what quantities a given dye should be employed to produce certain tinctorial effects upon a specific fibre with a minimum expenditure of color, the full directions could be obtained, free of cost, with but little loss of time.

"Such standardization can naturally be extended to the fullest extent, to both methods and products in the manufacture of intermediates and in the production of coal-tar compounds outside the category of dyestuffs."

NOT TO DEMAND DYESTUFFS PUBLICITY

The dye, chemical, textile and other industries which sought publicity regarding the dyestuffs census prepared by Dr. Thomas H. Norton are much interested in a statement made by Senator William Hughes in Washington last week to the effect that he had not received a request from any source, except Dr. Norton, for the printing of the complete dyestuffs census.

The Senator has decided not to introduce a resolution requesting the publicity which was vigorously opposed by Herman A. Metz and others at the time the report was made by Dr. Norton to Secretary Redfield.

It is reported that the manufacturers interested will appeal to Senators Lodge and Smoot to take up the fight and introduce a resolution at the present session of Congress calling for the publication of full details.

LYCOPODIUM STOCK SHORT IN RUSSIA

PETROGRAD, Dec. 1.—According to a statement issued by the Military Industrial Committee, Central Bureau, the collection of lycopodium during the year 1915 was far from satisfactory, amounting to only 3,500 poods. The inland demand for lycopodium during the campaign 1915-16 worked out at 1,000 p., and allowing 675 p. out of that for pharmacy, the balance would pass into use for certain special industries. Thus the free balance for export was not more than 2,500 p.

According to the Custom House returns the quantity of lycopodium exported in October to December in the year 1915 amounted to about 1,000 p. Since the autumn of 1915 the exportation of lycopodium to neutral countries has not been permitted at all whilst to allied countries it has been proceeding as usual.

Stocks are being gathered in the hands of strong houses and the prices have considerably improved, having reached the level of 50@60 roubles per pood some months ago. In January of the current year 1916, however, lycopodium was put up to 35r. per pood but it had sprung up to 56r. 50c. per pood by the month of May. In order to make a comparison the following quotations may be given for the preceding five years: 30@35r. per pood in 1911; 32r. in 1912; 30r. in 1913; 29r. in 1914; and 33-40r. per pood in 1915.

CONTROL OF COCOANUT OIL TRADE WILL BE ATTEMPTED BY AUSTRALIA

Eucalyptus Oil Industry Finds New Uses for the Product—Aspirin Now Manufactured There—Dyes Discovered by Natives Put to Commercial Uses

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, November 23—Broadly speaking the salient features of the trade in drugs and chemicals in Australia are the abnormal prices commanded by many drugs, especially some which were largely or altogether imported from Germany before the war; the action of price fixing boards, and the regulations and inhibitions laid down by the federal authorities to prevent enemy trading; and lastly—and in some respects the most important consideration of all since it affects the future—the systematic efforts being made under federal auspices to develop the local production of drugs and chemicals from the undoubted wealth of material which the Commonwealth possesses and thus to render the country self-contained as respects many commodities which formerly came from abroad.

The most marked example of this is the Australian manufacture of aspirin.

The eucalyptus oil industry, which is conspicuously Australian, has not thus far been detrimentally affected by the war. In fact the product is being extensively used for disinfectant purposes owing to the high prices of chemicals and doubtless will be more used for medicinal purposes than heretofore. The business has made considerable headway during the past six or seven years owing to the extension of its use to mining purposes. Large quantities of the oil are now sold for the treatment of tailings. Formerly medicinal purposes furnished the only demand and the oil was disposed of to various Australian drug firms to be shipped abroad. A fair quantity of medicinal oil is sent to England where it has to pass the test of the British Pharmacopoeia, which is about 55 per cent eucalyptol which at present is considered the active principle of the oil. Experiments in Australia have not so far revealed any use for the by-products, which certainly exist, and it is thought here are known to foreign chemists. Until the discovery of the use of eucalyptus oil for mining purposes there was very little sale of it beyond a certain standard.

The United States, Japan, India and South Africa are customers at present for crude oil. Distillers are anxiously looking forward to better prices. It is worthy of remark that drought which affects many other industries in Australia has not a correspondingly bad effect upon the eucalyptus oil industry owing chiefly to the fact that the trees can derive moisture from a much greater depth below the surface than other plant life.

The Commonwealth Interstate Commerce Commission, which has by direction of the British Government been inquiring into the best means of developing British and Australian trade in the South Pacific Islands, was especially concerned in the use of cocoanut oil for supplying the world's markets; and the chairman of the Commission remarked upon the immense quantities of copra which were imported by Germany from those islands prior to the war which he seemed to think furnished the keynote of the Pacific trade.

Professor W. A. Osborne of Melbourne University in giving evidence before the Commission said as to the relative food values of margarine and butter that as much as 75 per cent of cocoanut oil was used in margarine; and that speaking dietetically the community would be better for an increased supply of margarine.

An experimenter in Queensland has procured several fast dyes from plants in that state with the aid of mordants and for these he is negotiating with chemists in Sydney. The dyes include an indigo and a black and are commonly used by the natives in the north of Queensland for coloring their shields and bodies. In common with other parts of the world prior to the war Australia was dependent upon German dyestuffs.

After the first of the year Alfred Stubbs will retire from the general drug brokerage business and will identify himself with that branch of the trade handling drugs and chemicals in original and unbroken packages only. Mr. Stubbs will remove from 30 Cliff to a suite of rooms in the Woodbridge Building, 100 William street.

JAPAN'S CAMPHOR PRODUCTION IN 1915 AND PROGRESS IN COAL BY-PRODUCTS

Both Industries Under Control of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha—No Dyes Yet for Export—Money Expended for Research Work

NAGASAKI, JAPAN, December 5.—Prior to the outbreak of the war the more progressive business interests of Japan sought diligently to utilize the natural resources of the country as fully as possible, with a view to enabling the nation to become the manufacturing centre of Asia. Coal, copper, and camphor were the most valuable and these were developed and employed with considerable skill and energy, but manufacturers were greatly handicapped by lack of experience, inadequate capital and machinery, and shortage of trained scientists and workers, as compared with the great manufacturing companies of Europe and America. The native product was expensive and inferior in quality to the imported article, and it seemed as though the manufacturers would have to wait many years before they could hope to successfully compete with their foreign rivals.

The war, however, by checking the industries of Europe and deflecting American competition has wrought a great change. Manufacturers can find a good home market for anything they can produce and the higher prices obtained from abroad for what they have to sell enable them to spend money in research and experiment, with an assurance of a profitable return.

The production and sale of camphor is a Government monopoly in Japan and the foreign market is always ready to take surplus production at a good price. For exports, the sole agency is in the hands of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which is the largest trading corporation in the country. and the foreign market is supplied from Formosa and Kobe. In 1915, the total product of raw camphor was roughly 1,500,000 lbs.; of refined camphor, 1,400,000 lbs.; and of camphor oil, 2,500,000 lbs. The authorities estimate that the production increases by twenty per cent yearly, and, as the monopoly makes camphor an important source of revenue, every effort is made to extend cultivation.

Practically no attempt was made before the war to utilize the by-products of coal. Now, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. who are the largest colliery owners in Japan, have begun the manufacture of coal by-products, chemicals, and dye materials at Miike, a town in Central Kyushu where they possess an extensive coalfield.

Carbon, coal tar, creosote oil, naphthaline, pitch, benzol, and phenol are among the by-products of the Miike Colliery, but so far there has been practically no surplus available for export, the needs of the home market being only inadequately met in most instances. The same is true of the chemical products, which are as follows: Sulphuric acid. 50 deg., 60 deg., and 66 deg.; nitric acid, 40 deg., 48 deg.; and muriatic acid, 20 deg.

The dye materials manufactured at Miike are: Alazarine—M. B. 1, M. Y. 1, blues, blue maroon, and orange; Analine oil; and Analine Salt. Preparations are now being made for the manufacture of B-Napthol, Litharge, Para-nitranilin, Na-acetate, etc.. and it is hoped that by next autumn it will be possible to enter the home market.

As an indication of the extent of the production, the following figures are given of the stocks at Miike on November 30th: Napthaline, 55 tons; benzol, 90 per cent, 200 tons; sulphuric acid. 50 deg., 270 tons, 60 deg., 17 tons, 66 deg., 17 tons; nitric acid, 40 deg., 12,000 lbs., 48 deg., 103,000 lbs.; and muriatic acid, 20 deg., 195,000. The total stock of analine dyes was 2,000 lbs., and of analine salt, 15,000 lbs.

Briefly, the position in regard to coal by-products, chemicals, and dyes is that manufacture has begun but there will be no surplus available for export during the war and only small quantities for some time afterwards.

WILL MAKE A SUBSTITUTE FOR SOAP

The National Compound Company has begun the erection of its first building at Riverside, N. J. The concern will make a product for softening water by use of chemicals. It is proposed to exploit the product as a substitute for soap.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE, CAMPHOR AND SANDALWOOD OIL HIGHER IN LONDON

Opium, Morphine, Potassium Permanganate, Phenacetine and Castor Oil Firmer—Oil of Wintergreen and Hydroquinone Lower—Stocks in Many Lines Reduced

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Business to a fair amount has been done this week, but mainly for export—Domestic trade, as is usual just before Christmas and the New Year, has become fitful. The general trend of all markets, however, is upward and this is not surprising. Stocks of late months have been materially reduced owing to the many restrictions imposed on importers and exporters and are much lower than this time last year, so that any extra demand has the immediate effect of raising prices.

Higher—Ammonium sulphate, camphor Japanese and British refined, sulphate of copper, strychnia and salts, spartein, saltpeter, sulphur, sandalwood oil, shellac, menthol, alum, rubber, saccharin, nux vomica.

Firmer—Opium, morphia, potassium permanganate, phenacetin and castor oil.

Easier—Acetylsalicylic acid, chloral hydrate, salol and cream of tartar, bichromates, bergamot oil and cloves.

Lower—Oil of wintergreen, hydroquinone.

The more important changes may be summarized in the following current quotations:

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID—22s to 23s per lb. with forward shipment offered down to 19s per lb.

BERGAMOT OIL—17s 6d per lb.

CAMPHOR—The Japanese Government has advanced prices for both the usual grades by 10s per cwt. The English refiners have followed with a further advance of 2d per lb. making Bells 2s 11d per lb. Flowers 2s 10d per lb. Japanese Slabs 2½ lbs. are firm on spot at 3s 4d per lb.

CASTOREUM—The annual Hudson Bay sales will be held on the 13th inst. About 2,000 lbs. are offered while from another source an additional 1,000 lbs. will come under the hammer. Under the present existing market conditions abroad it would not be surprising if the bulk of these offerings failed to find buyers and a considerable reduction in values compared with those before the war and even with last years lower figures, is anticipated.

HYDROQUINONE—12s 6d to 13s lb.

MENTHOL—14s per lb.

NUX VOMICA is considerably higher on spot. Cochin having sold up to 30s and c.i.f. to arrive 34s per cwt. has been paid.

PHENACETIN—100s per lb.

IPECACUANHA—Matto Grasso 10s per lb. Cartagena from 7s 3d to 7s 6d per lb.

SANDALWOOD OIL—English 50s per lb.

SHELLAC continues advancing, Standard T. N. fetching 141s per cwt. Futures strong at from 135s to 140s for December shipment and 140 to 144s for March.

STRYCHNINE advanced by 4d per oz; crystals 3s 4d; sulphate 3s 1d.

TARTARIC ACID 1s 6d per lb.

CITRIC ACID 1s 5d per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR 98 p.c. offers at 180s being easier.

BRITAIN LIMITS SALE OF COCAINE AND OPIUM

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Respecting the regulations for the sale of cocaine and opium, a new Order in Council has been issued amending the former Order in several particulars. If any medical practitioner gives a prescription for the supply of cocaine, otherwise than in accordance with the regulations, it is laid down that he shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. It is also now forbidden to manufacture or carry on any process in the manufacture of cocaine without a license from a Secretary of State.

RESTRICTIONS ON RUSSIAN IMPORTS

Commercial Attache In New York Notified When License Is Issued—Traffic Congested

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27—According to the latest information available, the Russian restrictions on private imports apply only to articles imported by way of Vladivostok and Archangel. It is understood that, owing to the congestion of traffic at Kola and at points on the trans-Siberian railway, such as Harbin, goods sent by other routes, while not actually prohibited, are subject to long delays.

Licenses for the importation of private goods via Vladivostok are issued by the Department of Commerce, Petrograd, upon application from the Russian consignee. Such applications must give a complete description of the goods to be shipped, stating the weight, cubic contents, quantity, class of goods, port of shipment, and name of the American shipper. Exporters should see that their consignees in Russia are provided with the necessary information concerning prospective shipments, so that action on applications may not be unnecessarily delayed.

If a license is granted, the Russian commercial attache in New York, Mr. C. Medzikhovsky, 44 Whitehall street, is notified by cable and informs the American shipper, who then requests the attache to allot shipping space for the consignment.

Articles forwarded to Russia or Finland by way of Sweden must be accompanied by licenses issued by the Russian Government and certain additional documents are required. Detailed information regarding such shipments will be furnished upon application to the following New York banks: National Bank of Commerce, National City Bank, Irving National Bank, Bankers' Trust Company, Guaranty Trust Company.

The restrictions above referred to apply to all articles not imported for Government use. In addition thereto the proposed special import prohibition on certain classes of articles should be considered. It is not definitely known whether these additional restrictions have been put into effect, and special inquiry should be made by American exporters having contracts with Russian consignees for the delivery of such goods. Some modifications will probably be made in the list as finally promulgated. No information has as yet been received as to whether any licenses will be issued for the importation of goods subject to special prohibition.

According to a notice published in the British Board of Trade Journal for November 30, 1916, an imperial decree, dated October 28 (November 10), 1916, authorized an import prohibition on articles of luxury, but the list of such goods has apparently not yet been published.

MANY CRUDE DRUG SHIPMENTS HELD UP

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27,—The annual report of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, says that the high prices prevailing for certain products which can be obtained only from abroad, particularly spices and crude drugs, has increased the temptation to adulterate. According to the Chief Chemist's report shipments of coriander, fennel, celery, anise, cumin, Chinese and Indian mustard, senna leaves, cinchona, ipecac and other products were found to be adulterated and were denied entry into this country. Many shipments of medicines were found to be misbranded, the labels containing false or fraudulent claims as to the curative powers, and such shipments were detained until the misbranding was corrected.

SUGAR STILL SCARCE IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Dispensing chemists under the National Health Insurance Act are still experiencing difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of sugar for the making up of medicinal preparations, prescribed by panel doctors, for insured persons. In some districts the problem has become acute. In Manchester last week few houses could supply the pharmacists' orders for this ingredient. On the other hand, there is the anomaly of sweet shops being allowed to keep open seven days in the week, and there appears to be no dearth of high priced chocolates.

Drug and Chemical Markets

ACETIC ACID AT RECORD PRICE IN LONDON

Tartaric Acid Firmer—Fair Demand for Seychelles Vanilla at Shilling a Pound Easier—War Risk Rates on British Cargoes Raised to 40s.

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)*

LONDON, December 25—The market is quiet and a holiday tone prevails. At the recent auction there was a fair demand for Seychelles vanilla, 400 tins having been sold at a shilling per pound easier.

Acetic acid is in short supply, spot stocks fetching record prices, 80 per cent having sold at 90s, and glacial at 150s. Tartaric acid is firmer. War risk rates on British steamer cargoes have been raised to 40s.

HIGHER PRICES FOR FORMALDEHYDE AND COUMARIN OWING TO SCANT STOCKS

Liberal Reductions Made on Acetphenetidin—Botanical Drugs Continue to Move Upward—Essential Oils Advance on Scarcity of Spot Supplies

Higher prices were established during the week on formaldehyde and coumarin, owing to scant stocks, also on nux vomica. Epsom salts and glauber's salts scored fair gains on enhancement in the cost of production.

Botanical drugs continue to move upward and noted gains have been announced on arnica flowers, domestic angelica and arrow roots, cascara bark and henbane leaves. Upward revisions in prices also involved ammonium carbonate and salol in second hands, while manufacturers raised quotations on sugar of milk and white powdered arsenic because of higher cost of production. Dynamite glycerin advanced on a larger export demand and domestic inquiries.

Oils of cassia rectified, eucalyptus and sandalwood scored additional price advances, owing to a pronounced scarcity of spot supplies and the higher cost of raw materials.

Increased production and larger arrivals of supplies, which stimulated more aggressive selling, have resulted in some liberal reduction in prices. Acetphenetidin scored another noteworthy decline, which was reflected in values of phenolpthalein and resorcin. Second hands lowered values on bismuth subnitrate. Offerings were lowered on Rochelle salts by second hands due to more active competition. Pure benzol supplies declined under liberal offerings. Refined fusel oil and mirbane oil suffered price losses under larger supplies, while oil of bitter almond scored a marked loss under freer offerings. Similar conditions governed oxalic acid. Nitrate of silver and tin oxide were lowered by manufacturers owing to lower prices for the metals.

Gum arabic sorts and golden seal root broke because of lower primary markets and larger spot stocks here.

The exportation of carbon tetrachloride from France has been prohibited, except by special permit. Reports from London say that the blockade restrictions on the exportation of sulphur to Holland have been cancelled.

Acetphenetidin—Larger production and increased offerings resulted in a noteworthy decline of $12 a pound. Offerings are being made freely at $20@$23 a pound.

Acid, Oxalic—Fair supplies and larger offerings at price concessions led to lower quotations. Spot lots are being offered at reduced figures ranging from 47c@49c a pound.

Ammonium Carbonate—A scarcity of stock and a steady inquiry created a firmer sentiment in trade circles. Distributors of supplies in barrels and casks are quoting 1½c higher to 11c@12c a pound.

Arabic Gum—Larger arrivals and keener selling among leading holders of sorts and white supplies caused prices to drop slightly.

Arnica Flowers—Scant stocks and a better inquiry led to higher values. In most quarters 5c higher is asked, ranging from $1.20@$1.25 a pound.

Arsenic—A further curtailment of spot supplies of powdered white influenced a fair advance in prices. Offerings are limited and 7¾c@8c a pound is generally quoted.

Benzol—Prices on spot lots ruled irregular under more liberal offerings. Parcels of pure supplies sold at 2c lower to 58c a gallon. Fair contract sales were reported at 55c a gallon. The output is in excess of the demand.

Bismuth Subnitrate—Liberal offerings by second hands had a further depressing influence on values. Spot lots are being offered at $2.80@$2.90 a pound or 10c under prices named by first hands.

Cascara Bark—A further decrease in the spot supply, due to a good export and domestic demand, led to a further slight gain in prices. Dealers are quoting 1c higher to 9½c@10½c a pound on the spot for prompt delivery.

Codeine—The enhanced value of opium continues to have a firm influence on the market and should the demand increase a rise in price may be looked for. Makers continue to quote on the bulk basis of $7.90 an ounce for sulphate and $7.40 an ounce for phosphate supplies for immediate delivery.

Coumarin—A pronounced scarcity of stocks and decidedly small offerings resulted in a further rise. Quotations show a decided gain and sellers are asking $10.75@$11 a pound, showing a rise of 15c a pound above recent sales. Prior to the outbreak of the European war the quotation was $3.20 a pound.

Epsom Salt—Makers are asking slightly higher values owing to the higher cost of production. Parcels of U.S.P. supplies are held at $2 to $2.20 per 100 pounds.

Formaldehyde—A further broadening of the demand from domestic and export buyers imparted a firmer sentiment among holders, which resulted in an advance of 1c a pound. Offerings are moderately fair at 12c@12½c a pound.

Fusel Oil—Larger arrivals from abroad, and keener selling competition had a depressing influence on prices. Offerings were lowered at $3.80@$4 a gallon for supplies of refined on the spot.

Glauber's Salt—Makers announced a rise in prices owing to an increase in the production and a material diminution in the spot supply. Manufacturers are quoting from 75c@82c per 100 pounds for spot lots.

Glycerin—Fairly large sales of dynamite supplies have been effected and transactions were mostly at 52c for nearby and prompt delivery. Spot lots closed firmer owing to a scarcity and values ruled nominal at 53c@54c a pound. Supplies of chemically pure ruled unchanged and firm at 56c a pound. The rising markets for fats and vegetable oils are stimulating an upward trend of prices.

Mastic Gum—Smaller arrivals and a further shrinkage of spot supplies, influenced a firmer trend of prices. In most quarters, importers are asking 39c@40c a pound, showing a gain of 1c a pound, within a week.

Mirbane Oil—Light offerings due to smaller supplies created an upward trend of the market for spot lots. In most quarters holders quoted higher prices, ranging from 18c@18½c a pound, for supplies in drums.

Morphine—Although a firm trend of the market has been apparent, the demand on the whole lacked animation. Supplies of muriate and sulphate closed unchanged at $7 an ounce, in bulk.

Nux Vomica—Firmer primary markets imparted a stronger sentiment among importers, who raised the spot quotations ½c a pound. Parcels of whole are now held at 7c@7½c, while powdered lots are to be had at former figures, ranging from 11c@11½c a pound.

Oil of Eucalyptus—Spot supplies of Australian oil and California oil are becoming more scarce, which influenced an upward trend. Holders in most quarters raised quotations 35c on supplies of Australian to 70c@75c, and 63c@65c a pound for California lots.

Oil of Sandalwood—Small arrivals and the enhanced cost of importation, forced values to new high levels. Handlers are offering supplies of East Indian at $10.75@

$11, while West Indian lots are held at $4.20@$4.30 a pound.

Opium—A firm tone pervades the market under meager stocks. Makers continue to quote supplies of Turkey druggists' in cases at $13.50 a pound, while granular and powdered are held at $14.50 a pound.

Phenolphthalein—A further decrease in the buying movement and more anxiety on the part of holders to market supplies, led to a fall in prices of $2 a pound. Offerings are being made at $23@$24 a pound.

Quinine—Nothing of special interest has appeared on the surface of the market. Makers are adhering firmly to former prices on the basis of 55c an ounce for 100-ounce tins. Second hands are still offering scattered lots at 55c@58c an ounce. No further news has been received in reference to the last Amsterdam bark auction, but it is intimated that prices realized were about equal to previous sales.

Resorcin—A further accumulation of stocks and small buying orders had a depressing influence on market values, which showed a further decline of $2 a pound. Offerings are liberal at $22@$24 a pound for supplies of crystals on the spot.

Rochelle Salts—Increased competition among second hands had a weakening effect on the spot market. Offerings were lowered ½c to 33½c@34c a pound.

Salol—The market ruled steadier and second hands are asking a slightly higher price, $2.35@$2.45 a pound. Makers continue to quote $2.50@$2.55 a pound for spot.

Silver Nitrate—The lower market for silver led to an announcement by manufacturers of a decline in price. Makers are quoting 47⅜c an ounce for lots of 500 ounces.

Sugar of Milk—Owing to leading producers being well sold up and a fairly active demand, values closed stronger and higher. Sellers are quoting 32c@34c a pound, a net gain of 2c a pound over recent sales.

Tin Oxide—Owing to the lower cost of the raw material, makers announced lower prices. Spot parcels are offered at 48c a pound in barrels, a reduction of 2c a pound.

BANQUET OF ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY

Antoine Chiris Company, New York, gave a dinner Wednesday evening December 20th, at the Hotel Brevoort, in commemoration of the 149th anniversary of the parent company, Antoine Chiris, of Paris. A banquet was also held in Paris, in which, as here, all employees of the company were invited. At the New York banquet Burton T. Bush, head of the American company, acted as toastmaster and was introduced by Malcolm McKenzie. Mr. Bush reviewed the history of the essential oil and perfume industry and of the Antoine Chiris company. He exhibited pictures of the company's plants located in different parts of the world, together with their equipments, the gardens for the cultivation of the flowers and the manner of gathering and preparing the flowers for the extraction of the oils, etc. T. S. Todd of T. S. Todd and Company was one of the speakers.

The occasion was a most enjoyable one and in all probability will become an annual affair. Among those present were W. C. Maginnis, Boston, Mass.; C. H. Campbell, Philadelphia; T. T. Holman, San Francisco; Richard H. Lingott, Chicago; John S. Burgess, Charleston; O. A. Brown, R. W. Smith, M. R. Van Benschoten, F. J. Roe, R. G. Callmeyer, New York, and F. Sutton, architect of the Antoine Chiris plant at Delawanna, N. J.

The American company recently increased its capitalization from $150,000 to $500,000, necessitated by the increase of the company's business in the last few years. Part of this money is to be expended in the improvement of their domestic plants.

BRIGHT COLORS IN TEXTILE DYES IN DEMAND

Bright dyestuffs will be in demand in the textile trades during 1917, according to the latest reports which are to the effect that higher colors, tending along sport lines, are coming into favor steadily. The local trade expects a strong showing of some beautiful shades, especially golds and tans, for spring.

VANILLA AND MANGROVE BARK EXPORTS OF MADAGASCAR SHOW FLUCTUATIONS

Less Demand in 1915 Because Germain Firms Suspended Operations—Madagascar to Become an Important Clove Market

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27—Consul Carter of Tamatave, Madagascar, sends a report to the Department of Commerce on the production of mangrove bark and vanilla in Madagascar. He says:

"Although some progress has been made throughout the island along industrial lines, Madagascar is, above all, an agricultural country, and, as has been shown, the industries thus far developed are largely allied to agriculture. Of the $12,750,760 worth of merchandise exported in 1915, about four-fifths were agricultural and allied products. Besides the working of the forests for raffia, mangrove bark, gum copal, timber, rubber, etc., nearly 3,000,000 acres of land were under cultivation in 1915. Other products grown to a considerable extent are manioc, sweet potatoes, corn, haricot beans, white potatoes, lima beans, cocoanuts, fruits, vanilla, coffee, cacao, cloves, etc., the last four being grown mainly by the European residents of the colony.

"About 25,000 acres were devoted to the cultivation of vanilla; 33,000 acres to coffee, 4,000 acres to cloves, and 2,876 acres to cacao, last year. No statistics are available, but the production is believed to have been approximately 150 tons of vanilla, 200 tons of cloves, and 500 tons of coffee. The Malagasy vanilla is practically all grown on the east coast of Madagascar proper (between Mananjary and Vohemar), on the island of Nossi-Be (off the northwest coast), and in the Comoro Islands; cloves, on the small island of Ste. Marie, off the northeast coast; and coffee and cacao on the east coast of Madagascar. The plantations are being greatly extended each year, and within a few years Madagascar will no doubt be an important exporter of coffee, cacao, and cloves. Madagascar vanilla, including that of the Comoro Islands, now amounts to about one-fourth of the world's production.

"The principal decrease in exports was in mangrove bark, 2,953 tons valued at $34,200 being shipped, against 11,406 tons valued at $132,087 in 1914, and 21,938 tons valued at $283,050 in 1913. Before the war the greater portion of bark was shipped by German firms operating in the colony. The decrease in exports of this product in the last two years is due somewhat to the suspension of operations by the German firms, who were chiefly interested, and to the lack of transportation facilities for this class of poor freight. Further, the mangrove bark industry, because of the scarcity of workable trees, has undergone a decline since 1911, when the exports amounted to 53,357 tons and were valued at $703,611. However, new forests are now reported to be available, after a considerable period of undisturbed growth, and it is thought that large quantities of the bark will be obtainable when shipping facilities become more normal."

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, announces the following inquiries received during the week:

23311.‡—A man in Salvador desires full information relative to the requisite machinery for extracting alkaloids from cinchona, and methods of packing quinine for export.

23312.*—A merchant in Spain wishes to purchase chemical products used in photography. He also wishes to entertain an agency proposition. Prices should be quoted c.i.f. Spanish port. The goods are to be purchased on credit. Correspondence in English. References.

23314.*—A company in Brazil would like to have catalogues of tanning machinery, together with price lists, terms, etc. Time required for delivery should be stated.

23318.*—A merchant in Switzerland wishes to import 33,000 pounds of American mineral oils. Quotations should be made c.i.f. Marseille or Cette. Cash will be paid against documents. Correspondence in French or German. References.

Heavy Chemical Markets

PRICES FIRM IN SPITE OF PEACE TALK

Earlier in the Year Selling Orders Might Have Upset the Market—Manufacturers of Heavy Alkalies Protected by Sold-Up Condition

As was expected trading during the week under review was in comparatively small volume, but the air of uncertainty as to future foreign events and their probable influence on chemicals kept the market at a high pitch of interest. The undercurrent of the spot market was slightly agitated by a feeling of anxiety that conditions might suddenly become unfavorable, though this feeling hardly found tenancy in the views of the larger factors in the trade.

Had the present discussions of the ways and means of peace been conducted at almost any previous period of the year it would have been followed by an avalanche of selling orders that would have struck to the very foundation of the chemical industry. This course would have been immediately evident in a pronounced downward trend in the quotations on the heavy alkalies, bleach, caustic soda and soda ash. What lass has been incurred in the quotations on these articles is purely nominal and was occasioned by the offerings of relatively small lots from the weaker holders. Manufacturers of these alkalies are firmly entrenched behind their sold-up condition over the coming year. Their spot offerings are small with prices usually several points above second hand quotations.

Acid Acetic—A number of manufacturers continue to report a sold-up condition for a month or so ahead. Quotations for the 28% were around 5c a pound; for the 56%, 9c and 10c; for 70%, 11¼c and 11½c; for 80%, 13c and 14c; and for glacial 20c and 25c per pound. An advance over the quotations was asked on export business.

Acid Muriatic—No change was noted in quotations on muriatic acid and prices ranged from 1⅜c in quantity for 18 degree to 1½c for 20 degree and 2½c for 22 degree.

Acid Nitric—Fair business was reported in nitric acid and values were firm on a basis of 6¼c a pound for the 42 degree.

Sulphuric Acid—The recent advance in sulphuric acid was maintained and the 66 degree brimstone was quoted around $28 a ton and the 60 degree at $18 a ton; for the pyrite acid, 66 degree, $25 a ton was quoted and for the 60 degree, $16 a ton. Sulphuric acid to the amount of 3,466,818 pounds valued at $83,465 was exported during the month of October, 1916, as compared to 8,573,017 pounds valued at $97,819 in October of last year. Exports for the ten months compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	8,068,743	$ 79,735
1915	72,024,592	872,691
1916	57,386,036	1,715,450

Alum—Aluminum sulphate continues to be quoted in most quarters at 2c and 3c a pound for low grade and 4c and 4½c a pound for high grade. Ammonium alum was continued at 4 and 4½c a pound and potassium alum at 6½c and 7c a pound, while chrome alum was reduced to 23c a pound by some sellers.

Bleaching Powder—Prices on bleach in domestic drums were offered around 4½c a pound and in export drums at 6c and 6¾c, according to weight of container, by second hand. The contract market is nominal while spot is offered in limited quantities at 4¾c, New York, and 6½c, New York. Imports have fallen from 31,172,596 pounds for the first ten months in 1914 to 1,604,936 pounds in 1916.

Calcium Acetate—Manufacturers of crude calcium acetate held quotations at $3.50@$3.55 per hundred and report a steady flow of supplies into consuming channels. In October, 1916, 1,336,162 pounds were exported as against 968,759 pounds in October, 1915. For the ten months ending October 31, exports compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	44,257,192	$756,266
1915	18,755,332	516,071
1916	15,404,814	969,953

Copper Sulphate—There was a slight reduction in some grades of copper sulphate. Large Crystals of 98-99% were offered on spot by some sellers at 12¾c and 13c a pound, small crystals 95% were offered at 10½c a pound on spot. Exports amounted to 1,678,613 pounds in October, 1916, and 111,210 pounds in October, 1915. For the first ten months of the year the exports compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	7,231,138	$ 312,213
1915	10,386,111	459,109
1916	16,143,432	2,465,671

Potash, Caustic—The position of caustic potash continues to hold values firm, as spot stocks are very light and with most offerings for nearby shipments. Quotations ranged around 87c@88c a pound in second hands and up to 90c@95c a pound in other quarters.

Potassium Prussiate—Yellow prussiate was a little easier at 92c@93c a pound on spot while the red was quoted at $2.60@$2.75 a pound.

Potassium Chlorate—Second hand quotations on potassium chlorate suffered a loss of about 3c a pound, being quoted in some quarters at 64c@65c a pound. Manufacturers continue to quote 70c a pound on contract and 75c on nearby deliveries.

Soda Ash—Sales of soda ash, light, 58 per cent test, were reported at $2.95@$3 a hundred in spot transactions, but most holders were asking about 10c a hundred more. Manufacturers had little spot on hand, but occasional orders were taken care of at about 3¼c per running pound. Contract quotations are almost nominal.

Soda Caustic—Quotations on caustic soda offered on spot at a good profit over contract prices, though values were a trifle easier. Views of most sellers centered at 4½c a pound for the 76 per cent fused. Manufacturing plants are said to be at capacity on 1917 contracts, and very little spot accumulates. A limited quantity of the 76 per cent fused was offered on spot at 4½c a pound.

Sodium Bichromate—Values were again around 19c@19½c in second hand quotations on sodium bichromate. Contracts over 1917 have not changed from former quotations of 24c@25c a pound.

Sodium Cyanide—Prices on sodium cyanide and cyanide mixture continue to advance rapidly and quotations during the week reached $2@$2.10 a pound. A limited amount of stocks was forthcoming at those prices.

Sodium Prussiate—The depression on sodium prussiate values was still in evidence and it was said that less than 35c a pound could have been done in some quarters for spot. A product said to be of special purity and made by the atmospheric nitrogen process, was offered at 40c a pound on spot and at 35c on contract.

CHEMICAL COMPANY STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid	28	32
do preferred	58	61
By-Products Coke	168	175
do coke rights	16	18
Casein Co. of America	38	42
Davison Chemical	50	52
Dow Chemical	255	275
do preferred	99	101
Electro Bleaching	200	350
Federal Chemical	81	87
do preferred	103	105
Freeport Texas Sulphur	500	600
do 25 p.c. paid	425	...
Grasselli Chemical	260	280
Harrison Bros.	150	...
do preferred	95	100
Hooker Electro Chemical	50	...
do preferred	85	95
Kentucky Solvay	275	...
Matheson Alkali	100	110
do preferred	100	110
*Merrimac Chemical	80	90
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	25	30
do preferred	20	23
Mulford Co., H. K.	63	67
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred	100	105
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	98	100
Rollin Chemical	...	50
do preferred	...	100
Semet Solvay Co.	275	300
Smith Agricultural Chemical	...	135
Solvay Process	325	340
Standard Sulphur	110	130
Union Sulphur	11500	...

* Ex dividend and ex-rights.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC DYES INCREASE

Valued at $5,804,478 for First Ten Months of 1916, Compared With $2,082,998 for the Same Period in 1915—Prices Well Maintained

The usual business depression that accompanies the holiday season is dominating the market in dyes and dyestuffs, and the uncertainty as to the course of European events seems to be having at least a temporary influence in staying the movement of certain commodities. Several large deals are hanging fire, but it is confidently expected that these will be closed soon after the turn of the year. Quotations of the previous week were fairly well maintained, though favorable concessions, especially in natural dyeing materials, were had on quantity inquiries. These concessions were said to have been induced solely by the desire to decrease stocks on hand in preparation for inventories and in no way reflected market valuations. Dealers in coal-tar derivatives had little comment to make except to say the present conditions were expectedly slow and that the outlook for the future was very encouraging.

Latest Government statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States reveals a material increase in the exports of dyes and dyestuffs of domestic manufacture. The exports for the first ten calendar months of 1916 were valued at $5,804,478 as compared with $2,082,998 for the same period in 1915 and $349,976 in 1914. The value of the exports in October of this year amounted to $538,990, and in October 1915, $256,123. The value of the imports of coal-tar colors or dyes for the ten months of 1916 were over $600,000 in excess of the value of the imports during the same period in the preceding year though far short of the value of the 1914 imports, being respectively $3,699,900, $3,012,281, $5,316,568. These were received from the different countries as follow:

	October	
	1915	1916
Germany	$566	$357
Switzerland	55,979	378,446
United Kingdom	50,527	35,244
Other Countries	30,156	12,755

	Ten Months Ending October		
	1914	1915	1916
Germany	$3,899,047	$2,229,612	$154,054
Switzerland	694,170	521,094	1,385,777
United Kingdom	177,219	140,339	361,010
Other Countries	546,132	121,176	1,799,059

Imports and exports of such items as are contained in the summary are noted in the weekly review of the market which follows:

Aniline Oil and Salts—Prices are still favorable to buyers and little if any change was seen in the conditions attending aniline oil. It was said that one concern had a quarter million pounds of aniline oil on hand that were to have been converted into other products, orders for which, however, did not materialize. It is possible that offerings from this source are holding the market weak. Quotations were drifting close to the 20c mark, notwithstanding, views were firm in other quarters, and up to 24c a pound was asked. Quotations for the salts were in the vicinity of 29c a pound. No salts were imported in October of either 1915 or 1916. For the ten months ending October 31, imports compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	$2,054,894	$152,208
1915	259,838	65,050
1916	20	4

Divi-Divi—Imports of divi-divi are not given in Monthly Summary, but statistics just published by the Government of the imports of merchandise for consumption in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, give the imports of divi-divi as 16,467,455 pounds, with a value of $310,572, duty free. Quotations were the same as last week, around $55 a ton, with rather free arrivals.

Gambier—Spot stocks of gambier are scarce and prices were advanced. Buyers were bidding 11c a pound but dealers were asking 11½c@12c a pound on spot. In October, 1916, imports of gambier amounted to 623,044 pounds valued at $42,066, compared to 678,648 pounds, valued at $42,211 a year ago. A comparison of the imports for ten months ending October 31 follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	$10,350,022	$377,804
1915	9,293,455	434,094
1916	12,176,827	949,600

Indigo—Stocks of indigo of superior quality were said to be scarce and prices held firm though very little trading was reported. Bengal stocks were quoted at $3.25@$3.75 a pound, with other kinds varying from $3 down to $1.05 a pound. In October, 1915, 263,606 pounds of natural indigo valued at $239,450 was admitted free, while in 1916, the 34,092 pounds valued at $80,370 were dutiable. A comparison of the imports for ten months ending October 31 follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	$5,949,813	$891,736
1915	5,843,965	2,583,532
1916	3,553,360	6,035,319
1916 (dutiable)	85,896	187,730

Logwood—There was practically no change in the situation in either the logs or their products. Prices for the former range from $50 a ton on Campeche grades down to $40 a ton and $30 a ton for Jamaica and Hayti wood respectively, with a tendency to shade slightly according to seller. There were stocks of some wood said to have been offered as low as $15 and $18 a ton. The solid extract was continued at 29c@30c per pound; the 51-degree extract at 15c@16c a pound; hematine paste 18c @20c a pound, and the crystals at 30c@34c a pound. Imports of logwood amounted to 5,859 tons, valued at $188,073 in October, 1916, and to 12,785 tons with a value of only $150,881 in October, 1915.

A comparison of the imports for the first ten months are as follows:

Year	Tons	Value
1914	26,487	$336,962
1915	46,532	624,639
1916	175,180	3,795,142

Sumac—There were practically no offerings of sumac for shipment and with spot stocks low prices were advanced. On Saturday small lots were offered at $77.50 and at the close quotations were nearer $80 a ton. Sumac to the amount of only 65,000 pounds valued at $1,825 was imported in October, 1916, as compared to 485,050 pounds valued at $11,451 in October, 1915. Imports and their values for the first ten months of the year compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	10,946,899	$272,518
1915	12,801,814	310,831
1916	16,703,858	450,271

Benzol—The market on benzol is holding firm around 58c a gallon for the pure, and on limited quantities of the 90 per cent at 60c a gallon. On contract the pure was offered at 55c@60c and the 90 per cent at 50c@55c a gallon, according to quantities and terms of delivery.

Toluol—Manufacturers have practically no spot to offer and most deals recorded were with second hands. It was said that sales could have been arranged at $1.90 a gallon in tank cars, but in smaller quantities up to $2.25 a gallon was asked. It was also reported that no unrestricted contracts were being offered for the coming year, and that on deliveries for the first months, $1.65 a gallon was quoted.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls	lb.	.48	— .59
Acetone	lb.	.22½	— .23
Acetphenetidin	lb.	20.00	—24.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.40	— .55
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.70	— 2.72
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	2.72	— 2.74
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.76	— 2.77
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.90	— .95
97 p.c.	gal.	.95	— 1.00
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.64	— .65
188 proof	gal.	.65	— .67
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	— .70
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.80	— .85
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—15.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—22.75
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb, Dom., bbls., casks	lb.	.11	— .12
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.50	— 4.80
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .17
Needle powder	lb.	.15	— .16
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .48½
Crimson	lb.	.72	— .75
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	17.75	—19.75
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .69
White	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	—56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.20	— .21
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Chlorate	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	— .63
90 per cent	gal.	.58	— .59
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.65	— 2.85
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Napthol	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— 3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subgallate	lb.	2.80	— 2.95
Subnitrate	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Valerate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Borax, in bbls. crystals	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½	— .06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .09
Bromine, bulk, technical	lb.	—	— 1.40
U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05	— .06
Imported	lb.	.25	— .26
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.25	—11.50
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— .86½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .87½
10's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .88
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .88½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .87
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	—	— .88
Monobromated	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	4.05	— 4.15
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.05	— .05½
Disulphide, technical, drs.	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Castoreum	lb.	—	— —
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04¾
Chloral Hydrate		1.28½	— 1.45
Charcoal Willow, pow'd	lb.	.05½	— .06
Wood, pow'd	lb.	.06	— .07
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .25
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .65
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .59
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .23
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .15
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.15
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.41	— .45
Oleate	oz.	.81	— .94
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	—	— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	— .40
Cases, fingers	lb.	.42	— .44
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	—	— 9.90
Ounces	oz.	—	— 9.85
Eighths	oz.	—	—10.05
Phosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 7.85
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 8.25
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.31	— .32
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.37	— .42
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.60	— .64
Spanish Apples	lb.	—	— —
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	10.75	—11.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst	lb.	—	— .40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.26	— .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .69
Small	lb.	.53	— .54
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.22	— .23
Reeds	lb.	.75	— .80
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s	—	— 1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph),			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.68	— .70
Spanish	lb.	.69	— .70
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Formaldehyde	lb.	.12	— .12½
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45	— 2.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.56	— .57
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.53	— .54
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.42	— .42½
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.38	— .38½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.90
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	3.00	— 3.25
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.65	— .70
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.48	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.14	— .15
Hydrogen Peroxide 4 oz. bottles	gross	—	— 6.50
10 oz. bottles	gross	—	—10.25
Pint bottles	gross	—	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Ichthyol	lb.	12.00	—17.75
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.11½	— .12¼
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.52	— .55
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.21	— .21½
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.30	— .50
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple	lb.	—	— —
Lupulin	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Lycopodium	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.22½	— .24
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
U. S. P.	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.20
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	—	— 4.50
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.72
Manna, large flake	lb.	—	— —
Small flake	lb.	.90	— .95
Sorts	lb.	.40	— .41
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.20	— 3.35
Recryst	lb.	3.90	— 5.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	80.00	—82.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.07
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .60
Powdered	lb.	—	— .62
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .63
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .86
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.43
Corrosive Sublimate cryst	lb.	—	— 1.34
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.29
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.57
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.67
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.67
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.72
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.12	— .14

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.17	— .23
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 7.00
1-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 7.05
⅛-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes, oz		—	— 7.25
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz, boxes ..	oz.	—	— 7.30
Diacetyl hydrochloride ⅛oz.	oz.	—	— 8.20
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	— .11
Irish	lb.	.08	— .12
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	15.00	—15.75
Grain, Cab	oz.	16.00	—16.75
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—25.75
Druggists	oz.	23.00	—24.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Napthalene, flake	lb.	.09½	— .10
Balls	lb.	.09½	— .10
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	— .07½
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .11½
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—13.50
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—13.55
Granular	lb.	—	—14.50
Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	—	—14.50
Orthoform	oz.	1.35	— 1.37
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal		2.50	— 2.90
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.30	— .31
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.03¼	— .04¼
Cream	lb.	.06	— .06½
Lily white	lb.	.08	— .08½
Snow white	lb.	.11½	— .12
Phenolphthalein	lb.	23.00	—24.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .80
Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— —
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.85
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .76
Potassium acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Bicarb	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	—	— 1.45
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.75
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Nitrate (Saltpeter)	lb.	.32	— .33
Permanganate	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd bbls.	lb.	.03½	— .04
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	—	— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Rasped	lb.	.05	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.07½	— .08
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .56
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .57
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .60
Second hands	oz.	.55	— .58
Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
German	oz.	—	— —
Java	oz.	—	— .60
Quinidine, Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .93
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .55
Resorcin crystals	lb.	22.00	—24.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.33½	— .34½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	.59	— .62
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .04
Saccharin	lb.	20.40	—21.50
Safrol	lb.	—	— —
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, bulk	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Second hands	lb.	2.30	— 2.45
Sandalwood	lb.	.11	— .17
Ground	lb.	.13	— .20
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	36.00	—42.00
Powdered	lb.	37.00	—38.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	— .26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	.47⅜	— .48⅜
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb	.15¾	— .16
Marseilles, white	lb.	.14	— .15
Green, pure	lb.	.14	— .15
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Mottled, pure	lb.	.12	— .13
Ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .62
Granular U. S. P.	lb.	.70	— .72
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	8.75	— 9.00
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½	— .04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.72	— .76
Glycerophosphate crystale.	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hyposulphite	lb.	.01¾	— .02¼
Hypophosphite, U. S. P., gran.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Salicylate bulk	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.85	— 2.95
Potato, granulated	lb.	.06	— .06½
Powdered	lb.	.07	— .07½
Storax, liquid	lb.	2.70	— 3.10
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	.28	— .30
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Powder	oz.	—	— 1.35
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.95
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.32	— .34
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.20
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.25	— .30
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.50	— .56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	10.25	—10.50
Iodide	lb.	10.30	—11.20
Tin, crystals	lb.	.30½	— .31
Bichloride	lb.	.14¼	— .14¾
Oxide	lb.	.48	— .49
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.25	— 3.00
Commercial	gal.	2.00	— 2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Artificial	lb.	.11½	— .12
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.55	— .60
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.12½	— .14
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.	lb.	.07	— .08
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.19	— .20
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex Toluol	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Boric, cryst. sacks	lb.	.11¼	— .13
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11¼	— .12
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	— 4.24
Carbolic Cryst. U. S. P. drs.	lb.	.55	— .55½
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .63
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.61	— .63
50 to 100-lb tins	lb.	.59	— .60
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.15
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals. bbls.	lb.	—	— .65
Powder	lb.	—	— .65½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent	gal	.75	— .80
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.22	— .29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	— .46
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½	— .20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst., casks	lb.	.47	— .50
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Phosphoric	lb.	.30	— .32
Pyrogalic, resublimed	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Crystals, bottles	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .17
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals	lb.		— .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.		— .63
richloracetic	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Valeric	lb.	2.45	— 3.00

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.10	—14.00
Artificial	lb.	5.35	— 6.15
Amber, crude	lb.	—	— 1.00
Rectified	lb.	1.25	— 1.55
Anise	lb.	1.04	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	2.35	— 2.55
Bergamot	lb.	5.95	— 6.50
Synthetic	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.30	— 3.70
Cade	lb.	.64	— .70
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.82	— .88
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Caraway	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.07	— 1.15
Lead Free	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.85	— .90
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14½	— .15¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.46	— .47
Java	lb.	.80	— .84
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.23	— 1.26
Bottles	lb.	1.25	— 1.27
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	9.90	—11.90
Cubebs	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Cumin	lb.	4.20	— 4.30
Erigeron	lb.	.97	— 1.02
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	— .75
California	lb.	.63	— .65
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.95	— 4.45
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.85	— 3.95
Bourbon	lb.	3.30	— 3.55
Turkish	lb.	3.25	— 3.65
Ginger	lb.	—	— 8.00
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Hemlock	lb.	.62	— .64
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.50	—16.50
Twice rect.	lb.	16.50	—17.00
Wood	lb.	1.75	— 3.75
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.95	— 4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Garden	lb.	.60	— .65
Lemon	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	.79	— .84
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Linaloe	lb.	2.82	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Malefern	lb.	—	— —
Mustard, natural	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—23.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	—58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	—65.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—18.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	— 1.12
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.15

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Origanum	lb.	.18	— .23
Patchouli	lb.	15.00	—15.75
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
French	lb.	6.00	— 6.45
Pimento	lb.	1.72	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	— .90
Rhodium	lb.	2.90	— 5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	12.90	—14.90
Synthetic		2.80	— 2.95
Rosemary, French	lb.	.75	— .80
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .42
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	10.75	—11.00
West Indian	lb.	4.20	— 4.30
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.75	— .80
Artificial	lb.	.27	— .28
Savin	lb.	5.45	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Spruce	lb.	.59	— .61
Tansy	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	— 1.55
White, French	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	—	— 4.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.95	— 4.25
Synthetic	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Wormseed	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Wormwood	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	—23.00
Manila	lb.	—	—28.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—45.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	—	— —
Capsicum	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	— —
Pepper	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.48	— .49
South American	lb.	.62	— .64
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.45	— 6.50
Oregon	gal.	.80	— .85
Peru	lb.	3.60	— 3.70
Tolu	lb.	.35	— .36

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.40	— .49
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.13½	— .15
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .10½
Buckthorn	lb.	.29	— .30
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.10	— .10½
Carcarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.25	— .40
Broken	lb.	.27	— .34
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	—	— —
Broken	lb.	—	— —
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .19
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.14	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.07½	— .08
Cramp	lb.	.11½	— .13½
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .08
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08½	— .11
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16	— .19
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickley Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .12
Northern	lb.	.11	— .12
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.09	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.13½	— .15½
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	— .09½
White	lb.	.11	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.05	— .05½
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05½	— .06½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	— .24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .20
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04½	— .05
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .90
Para	lb.	.57	— .62
Surinam	lb.	.65	— .67
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	— 6.45
Cuts	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.50	— 3.40
South American	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Green label	lb.	1.60	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42	— .45
XX	lb.	.47	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .49
Fish	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .12½
Juniper	lb.	.05	— .05½
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .05½
Poke	lb.	.09½	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	— .08
Sloe	lb.	.70	— .80
Sumac	lb.	.04½	— .05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.18	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Borage	lb.	.82	— .90
Calendula	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	—
Hungarian	lb.	.55	— .59
Belgian	lb.	—	— —
Roman	lb.	.50	— .52
Spanish	lb.	.55	— .59
Clover Tops	lb.	.23½	— .29
Dogwood	lb.	.13	— .15
Elder	lb.	.24	— .29
Insect, open	lb.	—	—
Closed	lb.	—	—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.22	— .30
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .43
Kousso	lb.	—	—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.16½	— .18
Select	lb.	.22	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.36	— .39
Malva, blue	lb.	1.19	— 1.25
Black	lb.	—	— .50
Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .06
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .39
Poppy, red	lb.	.50	— .53
Saffron, American	lb.	.85	— .95
Valencia	lb.	11.50	—11.55
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.06	— .07
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.06	— .07
Broom Tops	lb.	.10	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.17	— 1.19
Long	lb.	1.25	— 1.27
Cannabis Indica tops	lb.	.85	— 2.50
Catnip	lb.	.06	— .10
Chestnut	lb.	.59	— .64
Chiretta	lb.	.30	— .31
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.35	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .21
Conium	lb.	.20	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.13	— .14
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .08½
Digitalis	lb.	.40	— .60
Dandelion	lb.	.17	— .18
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06½	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.22	— .23½
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	.06	— .08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	2.75	— 3.40
Henna	lb.	10½	— .12
Horehound	lb.	.20	— .22
Jaborandi	lb.	.18	— .21
Laurel	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.49	— .55
Lobelia	lb.	.07½	— .08
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Matico	lb.	.23	— .29
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	— .16
Pichi	lb.	.10½	— .11
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb.	—	— —
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Rosemary	lb.	.12	— .13
Rue	lb.	.40	— .50
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .60
Grinding	lb.	—	— .60
Greek	lb.	.07¾	— .08
Spanish	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Savory	lb.	—	— —
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.65	— .70
Half leaf	lb.	.55	— .59
Siftings	lb.	.40	— .41
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Tinnevelly	lb.	.14	— .25
Pods	lb.	.30	— .35
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10½	— .12½
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.18½	— .20
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .11
Thyme	lb.	.10½	— .11
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05½	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04½	— .06
Wintergreen	lb.	.08	— .09
Wormwood	lb.	.19	— .20
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.70	— .73
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .78
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.80	— .83
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	— .43
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.24	— .29
German	lb.	.19	— .26
Arnica	lb.	.49	— .59
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Bermuda	lb.	.49	— .50
St. Vincent	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.05	— .06
Belladonna,	lb.	5.00	— 5.05
Powdered	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Beth	lb.	.14	— .19
Bitter	lb	.22	— .24
Blood	lb.	.11	— .12
Blueflag	lb.	.11½	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	.50	— .80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.30	— .40
American	lb.	.21	— .22
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.50	— 3.40
Unbleached	lb.	.25	— .27
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04½	— .05
Blue	lb.	.04½	— .05
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Colombo, whole	lb.	.12½	— .13
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Cranebill	lb.	.05	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .12
Dandelion, German	lb.	.29	— .31
American	lb.	.28	— .29
Doggrass	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.54	— .64
Elecampane	lb.	.08½	— .10
Galangal	lb.	.09½	— .11½
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .07
Gentian	lb.	.13½	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.16½	— .18
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .07
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16½	— .19
Bleached	lb.	.21	— .21½
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	— 6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.00	— 5.05
Powdered	lb.	5.50	— 5.70
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	— .54
Hellebore, white	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .22
Black	lb.	.33	— .41
Domestic white	lb.	.18	— .19
Powdered white	lb.	.20	— .22

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .21
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.37	— .39
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.55	— .69
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.19½	— .21
Spanish, natural	lb.	.16	— .16½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.22	— .24
Mandrake	lb.	.07	— .08
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .16½
Verona	lb.	.12	— .13½
Finger	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.34	— .39
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .37
Pink, true	lb.	.33	— .35
Pleurisy	lb.	.19	— .21
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.20	— .26
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .83
High, dried	lb.	.18	— .20
Cuts	lb.	.41	— 1.60
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.14	— .14½
Senega, Northern	lb.	.64	— .69
Southern	lb.	.67	— 71
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.25	— .27
Stripped	lb.	.28	— .29
Spikenard	lb.	.11	— .12½
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10	— .10½
Squill	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Stillingia	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Stone	lb.	.05	— .05½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.35	— .36
True (Aletris)	lb.	.19	— .20
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.75	— .80
English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.28½	— .30½
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.10	— .10½
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .13½
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.06	— .07

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	—	— —
Anise, Levant	lb.	.13½	— .14
Spanish	lb.	.21	— .22
Star	lb.	.21	— .22
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Dutch	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Caraway	lb.	.50	— .50¼
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .48
Decorticated	lb.	.65	— .70
Celery	lb.	.18	— .18½
Colchicum	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Conium	lb.	.18	— .19
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15	— .15½
Bleached domestic	lb.	.16	— .16½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.19	— .19½
Levant	lb.	—	— .19½
Mogador	lb.	.19	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.20½	— .21
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.59½	— .65
French	lb.	.15	— .15¼
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20
Flax, whole	per bbl.	10.50	—10.75
Ground	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Foenugreek	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Domestic	lb.	.08	— .08½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.30	— .32
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.22	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.27	— .27½
Millet, natural	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Hulled	lb.	.07½	— .08
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Bombay	lb.	.08½	— .09
California, brown	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Chinese	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.13¼	— .13½
English, yellow	lb.	.13	— .13¾
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Parsley	lb.	.21	— .21½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.35	— .37
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	.35	— .35¼
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11½
Quince, select	lb.	.74	— .78
Rape, English	lb.	.08½	— .09
Japanese	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.24	— .25
Stavesacre	lb.	.30	— .33
Stramonium	lb.	.10	— .11
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	— —
Kombe	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Small	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	—	— .09½
Madras	lb.	—	— .08¼
China	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.85	— .90

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.08½	— .09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.22	— .24
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.38	— .39
Seconds	lb.	.35	— .36
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.15½	— .16
White	lb.	.31½	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .30
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .95
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.32	— .39
Catechu	lb.	—	— —
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— 68
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.90	— .97
Gamboge	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Guaiac	lb.	.24	— .29
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .98
Kino	lb.	.49	— .57
Locust	lb.	.28	— .30
Mastic	lb.	.39	— .40
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.20	— .21
Siftings	lb.	.20	— .21
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	11½	— .12
Strained	lb.	.34	— .34½
Tears	lb.	.14	— .14½
Sandarac	lb.	.27½	— .29
Senegal, picked	lb.	.22	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.20	— 8.65
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Seconds	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Thirds	lb.	—	— —
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.20½	— .21
Bees, white	lb.	.44	— .50
Yellow crude	lb.	.33	— .35
Refined	lb.	.38	— .39
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.44	— .45
No. 2	lb.	.38	— .39
No. 3	lb.	.28	— .29
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	—	— —
White	lb.	—	— —
Japan	lb.	.17	— .17½
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.55	— .60
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .35½
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.05	— .05½
56 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .10
70 p.c.	lb.	.11¼	— 11½
80 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14
Glacial	lb.	.20	— .25
Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.		—	— —
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .04⅜
Powdered	lb.	.04⅝	— .05½
Alum chrome	lb.	.23	— .25
Potash, lump	lb.	—	— .06½
Ground	lb.	—	— .06¾
Powdered	lb.	—	— .07
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Aluminum, Sulph. low	lb.	.02	— .03
High Grade	lb.	.04	— .04½
Aluminum Chloride, liq.	lb.	—	— .05
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05¾	— .06¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.11	— .12
Granulated, white	lb.	.16	— .17
Lump	lb.	.20	— .21
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	—	— —
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	90.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	—	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.00	—30.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04½	— .06½
Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		3.50	— 3.55
Carbide	ton	73.00	—75.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	— .37
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.45	— .47
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .47
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .18
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	4.00	— 4.50
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	— .11¼
White cryst.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .12¼
Granulated	lb.	—	— .12¼
Powdered	lb.	.13¼	— .14¼
Arsenate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	—	— .07¼
Red, American	lb.	—	— .07¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .08
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01⅜	— .01½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .01⅞
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅛	— .02⅜
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¾	— .06
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06¼
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .04¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.41	— .42½
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.87	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton.		450.00	—460.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Yellow	lb.	.92	— .95
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.31	— .35
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.20	— .22
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda, Am. 100 lbs.		1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.50	— 5.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.25
Chlorate	lb.	.26	— .28
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.15	— 3.30
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .14
Prussiate	lb.	.35	— .40
Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02¼	— .03¼
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt 100 lbs.		.60	— .75

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals..lb.		—
60 p. c. .....per 100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Sulphur (crude, f.o.b. New York .....ton		—29.50
Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore .....ton		—30.50
Sulphuric Acid .....lb.	.03¼	— .01
60 deg.		
66 deg. carboys..per 100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
Oleum 20 p.c.	.02	— .02¼
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic .....lb.	5.00	— 9.00
Acid H .....lb.	—	— 2.50
Acid Metanilic	—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, white ....lb.	—	— 2.20
Acid Naphthosulphonic	—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate..	—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic .....lb.	.60	— 1.00
p-Amidophenol .....lb.	6.00	— 7.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloridelb.	—	— 5.50
Aniline Oil .....lb.	.24	— .28
Aniline Salts .....lb.	.32	— .35
Aniline for red .....lb.	—	— 1.05
Anthracene (80 p.c.) .....lb.	.10	— .12
Anthraquinone	—	— —
Benzaldehyde .....lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Benzol, C. P. .....gal.	.55	— .60
Benzol, Com. .....gal.	.60	— .65
Benzidine .....lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate .....lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Benzylchloride .....lb.	—	— 3.50
Chlorobenzol, contract .....lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine	—	— —
Diamidophenol .....lb.	—	—15.00
o—Dianisidine	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol .....lb.	.35	— .40
Diethylaniline .....lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline .....lb.	.57	— .65
m—Dinitrobenzene .....lb.	.80	— 1.05
Dinitrochlorbenzene .....lb.	.55	— .65
Dinitronaphthalene .....lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrotoluol .....lb.	.60	— .90
Dinitrophenol .....lb.	.80	— .90
Diphenylamine .....lb.	.90	— 1.10
Dioxynaphthalene	—	— —
Induline .....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	—	— —
p-Phenylenediamine .....lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Naphthalene .....lb.	.10	— .10½
Naphthalenediamine	—	— —
a—Naphthol	—	— —
b—Naphthol .....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
a—Naphthylamine .....lb.	—	— 1.25
b—Naphthylamine	—	— —
p-Nitraniline .....lb.	1.30	— 1.80
Nitrobenzene .....lb.	.18	— .20
o—Nitrochlorbenzol .....lb.	.50	— .55
Nitronaphthalene .....lb.	.44	— .65
Dinitronaphthalene .....lb.	.44	— .75
Nitronaphthol	—	— —
Nitrotoluol .....lb.	.65	— .75
o-Nitro-toluol .....lb.	—	— 1.50
p-Nitro-toluol .....lb.	—	— 1.70
m-Phenylenediamine .....lb.	1.05	— 1.75
Phthalic Anhydride	—	— —
Pseudo-Cumol .....lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol .....lb.	—	—25.00
Technical .....lb.	—	— 9.00
Toluidine .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
o—Toluidine, contract .....lb.	1.45	— 1.65
p—Toluidine, contract .....lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Toluol, pure .....gal.	2.25	— 2.50
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c. ..gal.	1.75	— 2.00
M-Toluylenediamine	—	— —
Xylene, pure .....gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	—	— —
Xylidine .....lb.	.75	— .85

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black .....lb.	1.50	— 2.30
Acid Brown .....lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Acid Fuchsin .....lb.	8.00	10.00
Acid Orange .....lb.	1.10	— 2.00
Acid Orange II .....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Acid Orange III .....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Acid Red .....lb.	2.85	— 4.00
Acid Scarlet .....lb.	2.25	— 4.25
Acid Yellow .....lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Alizarin Blue .....lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Blue, bright .....lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Blue, medium .....lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Brown, conc. .....lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Orange .....lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Yellow .....lb.	—	— —
Alpine Red .....lb.	—	— —
Alpine Yellow .....lb.	—	— —
Azo Carmine .....lb.	—	— —
Azo Yellow .....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade ..lb.	—	— —
Azo Yellow, red shade .....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Aurine .....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown Y .....lb.	1.85	— 2.30
Bismarck Brown F .....lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown FF conc. ..lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown 3R .....lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown R. .....lb.	1.75	— 2.75
Bright Red .....lb.	—	— —
Chrome Blue .....lb.	—	— —
Chrome Red .....lb.	—	— —
Chrysamine Yellow .....lb.	—	— 2.50
Chrysoidine .....lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Chrysoidine R. .....lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Chrysoidine Y .....lb.	—	— 1.60
Congo Red .....lb.	—	— 2.50
Crystal Violet .....lb.	—	— 7.00
Direct Acid Orange .....lb.	—	— —
Direct Black .....lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Direct Blue .....lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue .....lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown .....lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Direct Bordeaux .....lb.	—	— 5.50
Direct Fast Red .....lb.	—	— 2.50
Direct Red .....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Direct Yellow .....lb.	—	— 4.75
Direct Fast Yellow .....lb.	—	— —
Direct Violet .....lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Fast Scarlet .....lb.	—	— —
Fur Black, extra .....lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Fur Brown B. .....lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Fur Brown GG .....lb.	—	— 8.00
Green Crystals .....lb.	—	— 9.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste .....lb.	—	— 1.50
Indigotine, conc. .....lb.	—	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste .....lb.	.35	— .40
Induline .....lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Magenta .....lb.	—	—10.00
Metanil Yellow .....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green .....lb.	—	— —
Methylene Blue, tech. .....lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Methyl Violet .....lb.	5.50	— 7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol. .....lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Nigrosine, spts. sol. .....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Nigrosine, water sol .....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Naphthol Green .....lb.	—	— 6.00
Naphthylamine Red .....lb.	—	— —
Oil Scarlet .....lb.	—	— 3.00
Orange Y, conc. .....lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau .....lb.	—	— 2.00
Scarlet 2R .....lb.	—	— 2.35
Soluble Blue .....lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Sulphur Black .....lb.	.75	— 1.25
Sulphur Black E.S. ext.conc. lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black E.S. standard lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 100 p.c. .....lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 150 p.c. .....lb.	—	— .85
Sulphur Blue .....lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Sulphur Blue-Black .....lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Brown Chestnut ....lb.	.28	— .50
Sulphur Green .....lb.	—	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow .....lb.	—	— —
Tartrazine .....lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Wool Orange .....lb.	—	— 1.10
Victoria Blue .....lb.	16.00	—18.00
Victoria Blue base .....lb.	—	—25.00
Victoria Green .....lb.	—	— —
Victoria Red .....lb.	—	— —
Victoria Yellow .....lb.	—	— —
Yellow for wool .....lb.	—	— —

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine .....lb.	.32	— .35
Seed .....lb.	.14	— .17
Carmine No. 40 .....lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal .....lb.	.58	— .63
Gambier, see tanning		
Indigo, Bengal .....lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Oudes .....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala .....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Kurpahs .....lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Madras .....lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Madder, Dutch .....lb.	.22	— .24
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo .....lb.	—	— .65
Chinese .....lb.	.20	— .23
Persian Berries .....lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning lb.	—	— —
Sumac, see tanning .....lb.	—	— —
Turmeric, Madras .....lb	.10½	— .11½
Aleppey .....lb.	.09	— .10
Pubna .....lb.	—	— —
China .....lb.	.08	— .09

DYEWOODS

Barwood .....lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips .....lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks, ...ton	18.00	—20.00
Chips .....lb.	.04	— .05
Hypernic, chips .....lb.	.10	— .12
Logwood, sticks .....ton	18.00	—50.00
Chips .....lb.	.03	— .05
Quercitron, see tanning		
Red Saunders, chips .....lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double .....lb.	.16	— .18
Concentrated .....lb.	.20	— .25
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning		
Rangoon, boxes .....lb.	.09	— .11
Liquid .....lb.	.07	— .09
Tablet .....lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French .....lb.	—	— —
English .....lb.	.25	— .30
Concentrated .....lb.	—	— —
Flavine .....lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic .....lb.	.16	— .18
Gall .....lb.	—	— .17
Hematine .....lb.	.18	— .20
Crystals .....lb.	.30	— .34
Hypernic, liquid .....lb.	.21	— .22
Solid .....lb	—	— .37
Logwool, solid .....lb.	.29	— .31
51 deg. Twaddle .....lb.	.15	— .17
Contract .....lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—		
Powdered .....lb.	—	— .30
Paste .....lb.	—	— .15
Persian Berries .....lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning		
Quercitron .....lb.	.09	— .10
Sumac, see tanning		

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg .....lb.	.76	— .80
Blood, imported .....lb.	.36	— .42
Doemstic .....lb.	.32	— .42
Prussian blue .....lb.	—	— —
Soluble .....lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Turkey Red Oil .....lb.	.11	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy .....lb.	.22	— .28

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla .....ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi-Divi .....ton	52.00	—55.00
Hemlock Bark .....ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c. ..ton	55.00	—57.00
Mangrove Bark, S. A. .....ton	28.00	—38.00
Myrobolans .....ton	62.00	—65.00
Oak Bark .....ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground .....ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1 .....ton	—	—50.00
No. 2 .....ton	—	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton ....ton	77.50	—80.00
Virginia, 20% tan .....ton	—	—48.00
Valonia Cups .....ton	—	— —
Valonia Beard .....ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark .....ton	57.00	—58.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25% tan., bbls. .....lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
Clarified, 25% tan. bbls ..lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary .....lb.	—	— —
Clarified .....lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25% tan .....lb.	.02½	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan .....lb.	.08	— .09
Common .....lb.	.11½	— 12
Cubes No. 1 .....lb.	.21	— .22
No. 2 .....lb.	.18	— .19
Hemlock, 25% tan .....lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25% tan .....lb.	.03	— .03¾
Crystals, 50% tan .....lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55% tan .....lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25% tan .....lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30% tan, 50% total solids .....lb.	.01¼	— .02½
Myrobalans, liquid, 23-25% tanlb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50% tan .....lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25% tan lb.	.03¾	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35-37% tan treated .....lb.	.06	— .07
35-37% tan, untreated .....lb.	.05¾	— .06½
35-37% tan, bleaching .....lb.	.07	— .08
Solid, 65% tan, ordinary ..lb.	.07½	— .08½
Clarified .....lb.	.08	— .09
Spruce, liquid, 20% tan, 50% total solids .....lb.	.01	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25% tan .....lb.	.06	— .12
Valonia, solid, 65% tan, ..lb.	nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland .....gal.	.79	— .80
Domestic, prime .....gal.	.75	— .76
Cod Liver, Newfoundland..bbl.	72.00	—76.00
Norwegian .....bbl.	115.00	—125.00
Degras, American .....lb.	.06½	— .07
English .....lb.	.07	— .07¼
German .....lb.	—	— —
Neutral .....lb.	—	— —
Herring .....gal.	—	— —
Horse .....lb.	.10½	— .11
Lard, prime, winter .....gal.	1.29	— 1.30
Off Prime .....gal.	1.09	— 1.10
Extra, No. 1 .....gal.	.97	— .98
No. 1 .....gal.	.93	— .94
No. 2 .....gal.	.86	— .87
Menhaden, Northr. crude...gal.	—	— —
South, crude, f.o.b plant gal.	—	— —
Brown, strained .....gal.	.76	— .77

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Menhaden, Sth, Lt., str'd	gal.	.78	— .79
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.80	— .81
White, bl'ch'd. winter	gal.	.82	— .83
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.19	— 1.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.14	— 1.17
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.09	— 1.14
Prime	gal.	.99	— 1.04
Dark	gal.	.89	— .90
Oleo Oil	lb.	.15	— .18½
Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
Jaw	gal.	—	— —
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.09½—	.10
Saponified	lb.	.09¼—	.09¾
Seal, white	gal.	—	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Sperm bleached, winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	.93	— .94
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.91	— .92
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.89	— .90
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.13¼—	.14
Double pressed	lb.	.14¼—	.15
Triple pressed	lb.	.15¼—	.16
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.03	— 1.04
Prime	gal.	1.02	— 1.03
Whale, Bleached	gal.	.78	— .79
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.80	— .81

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Cases	lb.	.18	— .18½
No. 3	lb.	.17½—	17¾
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.14¼—	.14¾
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.15½—	.16
Cochin, imported	lb.	.17	— .18
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.13½—	.14
Copra	lb.	.13	— .14
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	13.01	—13.06
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal	.82	— .83
Summer, yellow	gal.	.12½—	.13
Summer, white	gal.	—	— —
Winter yellow	gal.	—	— —
Croton	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	— .92
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .93
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .94
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.	—	— .95
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.05	— 1.10
Foots	gal.	.10	— .10¼
U. S. P.	gal.	1.80	— 1.95
Palm Lagos	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Commercial	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Prime, red	lb.	.12½—	.12¾
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.13½—	.14
Palm Kernel, imported	lb.	.13½—	.14
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	.99	— 1.04
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.66	— .76
Yellow	gal.	.51	— .60
Poppy	gal.	—	— —
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	—	— —
Blown	gal.	1.14	— 1.15
Refined	gal.	1.09	— 1.11
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	— .39
Second	gal.	—	— .41
Third	gal.	—	— .58
Sesame, domestic	gal.	1.15	— 1.20
Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—	— —
Manchurian	lb.	.11¾—	.12¼
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.55	— .60
Commercial	gal.	.45	— .50

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½—	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
Summer	gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.26½—	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½—	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity.	gal.	.29½—	.30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½—	.22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	— .19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	— .35
No. 200	gal.	.24	— .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½—	.24
No. 110	gal.	.23	— .23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.54½—	.55
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal	.49½—	.53½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.43	— .44
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	8.25	— 8.50
Rosin, com. to g'd	280-lb-bbl.	6.60	— 6.65

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.46	— .46½
Diamond "I"	lb.	.44	— .44½
V. S. O.	lb.	.45	— .46½
Fine orange	lb.	.42	— .43
Second orange	lb.	.40	— .40½
T. N.	lb.	.39	— .40
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.37	— .37½
Button	lb.	.41	— .42
Regular, bleached	lb.	.39½—	.40½
Bone, Dry	lb.	.48	— .49

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20½—	.21
Canton, rolls	lb.	.12¾—	.13
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.41	— .42
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.12½—	.13
Bombay	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Cassia Buds	lb.	.13½—	.14
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.14	— .15
Mombassa	lb.	.30	— .30¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26	— .26¼
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	—	— .26
Penang	lb.	.32	— .33
Zanzibar	lb	.19½—	19.¾
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.22	— 22½
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.18	— .20
African	lb.	.09½—	.09¾
Cochin	lb.	.10¾—	.11
Japan	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Mace, Banda	lb.	.57	— .57½
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.53	— .53½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24	— .24½
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.17	— .20
Hungarian	lb.	.26	— .27
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.20¾—	.21
White	lb	.23	— .23½
Pimento	lb.	.05½—	.06½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texts		—	—41.75
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		35.00	—36.00
Columbia		—	—39.00
New Orleans	ton	37.50	—40.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	—41.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	48.00	—49.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—49.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.23
	200 lb. sacks	—	— 1.39
Turk's Island— Coarse	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	—	— .75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals— Prime	gal.	.38	— .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½—	.20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.18	— .22½
Medium	lb.	.24	— .26
Fancy	lb.	.35	— .43
Honey— Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14	— .15
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.11	— .13
Buckwheat ext.		.06¾—	.07½
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	—	— 3.21

COCOA

Accra	lb.	.11½—	.12¾
Bahia	lb.	.12¼—	.13¼
Caracas	lb.	.15½—	.16½
Hayti	lb.	.11½—	.11¾
Maracaibo	lb.	.17½—	.18
Trinidad	lb.	.14¾—	.15⅛

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-bu'le	Fed-eral	War-ner	Amer. Nat.	Nat.	Fed.	Ar-bu'le	Ar-bu'le
Powdered	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.1.	7.15			
XXXX	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20			
Confectioners A.	6.95	6.95	6.95		6.95			
Standard gran	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10			

OPPOSE AMENDMENT TO INSECTICIDE ACT

Strong opposition to the Wadsworth bill to amend the Insecticide Act developed at the convention last week of the Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association, which was held for two days at the Hotel Astor, New York. A resolution was adopted as follows:

Whereas, The Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association, at its annual meeting held in New York city on December 11 and 12 1916, has considered at length the bill introduced by Senator Wadsworth, being Senate bill 6859, amending the insecticide act of 1910; and

Whereas, It appears that there are now several methods for the determination of the phenol coefficients of disinfectants, none of which has been universally adopted in the country; and

Whereas, It is admitted that these methods give different results; and

Whereas, Important official and semi-official scientific bodies, to wit, the American Public Health Association and the Congress of Hygiene and Demography are now conducting researches to find a more perfect method of determining coefficients; and

Whereas, It is known that certain disinfectants are not amenable at all to the phenol coefficient tests; and

Whereas, The passage of this bill would result in great confusion to the manufacturers and to the consumers; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this association oppose the enactment of the aforesaid Senate bill 6859 at this time.

The following officers were elected:

President, Frank Hemingway; first vice-president, A. S. Hickerson; second vice-president, W. H. Rose; secretary and counsel, Benjamin M. Kaye; treasurer, Harry J. Schnell; board of governors, T. J. Walsh, H. I. Colman and H. W. Cole; finance committee, J. G. Batlin.

PROVIDES FOR 2-CENT COPPER COIN

Congressman Stephen G. Porter, of Pennsylvania, has introduced into the House of Representatives, a bill providing that as soon as practicable after its passage, there shall be coined at the United States mints a 2-cent piece to be made of copper with a small per centage of tin and zinc. This piece would be considered as a legal tender in any payment to the amount of thirty cents.

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sfted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.60	— .68
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.37	— .42
Technical	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.28	— .40
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.05
From Toluol	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.57	— .58
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.62	— .65
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.66½	— .67½
Less than keg	lb.	.70	— .75
Granulated	lb.	.75	— .85
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— —
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.17	— .19
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.68	— 1.76
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	— .08
	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	4.20	— 4.60
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (2½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .15
C.P., carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.58	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .75
Acid, Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Bulk	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic, crys.	oz.	.45	— .55
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.[illegible]	.08
C. P.	lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, 1lb. cart.	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.75	— .78
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .77
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	lb.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrous (See also Lanoline)	lb.	.60	— .70
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chlo. Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	55	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.80	— 2.85
Less	gal.	2.95	— 3.10
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.78	— 2.79
Less	gal.	2.90	— 3.05
Denatured, bls., & ½ bls.	gal.	.70	— .75
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.90	— .95
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	43.	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.0[illegible]	— .06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Alum, Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered, pure	lb.	.13	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amido pyrine (chemical pyramidon)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	— .18
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.23	— .27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.17	— .21
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.32	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .26
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .25
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	.90	— 1.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .10
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 2.30
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—13.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.75
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.30	— .40
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.22	— .27
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— 25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—25.35
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Root	lb.	.65	— .70

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	— .25
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 1 gram		2.80	— 3.00
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.60	— 2.75
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .60
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1 lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	.25	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.85
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Bulk	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Root, German	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.50	— 9.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 2.00
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb	2.75	— 3.00
	oz.	.22	— .25
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.		.43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Bismuth, Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Acid, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.60	— 3.80
Subgallate	lb.	3.55	— 3.85
Subiodide	lb.	5.85	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.72	— .77
Powdered	lb.	.77	— .82
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.75	— .85
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.		— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Short	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	— .48
Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .30
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	13.00	—13.25
	oz.	.98	— 1.00
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.25	— 8.60
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	oz.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .17
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.18	— .20
Calendula Flowers	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.91½	— .93½
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.92½	— .94½
Powdered	lb.	.96½	— .98½
Japanese	lb.	.93½	— .95¾
Monobromated	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.06½	— .08
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ, sifted	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.31	— .36
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	— .32
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.20	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.60	— .65
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.70	— .75
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid vials, 25 grs. ea.		—	— —
Chloral Hydrate, cryst	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .65
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .38
Red	lb.	.45	— .50
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure	oz.	.61	— .75
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.85	— 1.05
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.36	— .41
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .26
Sulphate	oz.	.21	— .29
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		—
3-oz. bottle	ea.		— .30
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs	oz.	5.20	— 5.45
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	5.40	— 5.65
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.20

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Codeine	oz.	10.45	—12.95
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.65	—11.90
Nitrate	oz.	11.65	— 11.85
Salicylate	oz.	8.55	— 8.75
Phosphate	oz.	8.45	—10.00
Sulphate	oz.	8.80	—10.65
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	bl.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38	— .43
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .85
Colombo Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.70	— .75
Para	lb.	.63	— .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.60	— 1.50
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.16	— .19
Bbls.	lb.	.14	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	—.04
Coriander	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.95	— 1.05
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.40	— .50
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	— .22
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .34
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.35	— .45
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	—
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.38	— .44
Cut	lb.	.47	— .52
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.	gr.	.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk.	oz.	11.55	—11.75
Hydrochloride	oz.	10.40	—10.60
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.			Nominal
1 oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	10.00	—11.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.60	— .65
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.50	— .55
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	—	—13.50
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	— .17
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ergotole	oz.	—	— .50
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— 36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube.	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 4.00
	oz.	—	— .30
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.27	— .32
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—12.50
Less	lb.	.08	— .13
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .12
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Ground	lb.	.10	— .15
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	— .30
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— .90
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .32
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.12	— .16
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Ginger Root, Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.54	— .56
in cans	lb.	.55	— .57
Less	lb.	.59	— .63
Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.		Nominal
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.38	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	2.50	— 2.60
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 4.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.23	— .30
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.11	— .13
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .90
Hierra Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	— .42
Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	— .50
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.15	— .18
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.77	— 2.83
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.20	— .27
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.70	— 4.90
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	— 5.55
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Powdered	lb.	2.62	— 2.80
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.28	— .30
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	— .25
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.11	— .15
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline,	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.20	— .25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.55	— .60
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .82
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.14	— .17
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz		— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .58
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	— .80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P.	4 ozs.	.27	— .29
Technical	lb.	.32	— .37
2 oz. U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .53
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ponderous	lb.	.65	— .70
Technical	lb.	.20	— .29
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02½	— .05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Small	lb.	.80	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .60
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.52.	— .57
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.35	— 3.60
Mercury	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.88	— 2.03
Mercury, Bichloride (cor.sub.)	lb.	1.44	— 1.54
Powdered	lb.	1.39	— 1.49
Bisulphate	lb.	1.34	— 1.44
Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.00
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.53	— 1.73
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	1.76	— 1.90
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Yellow	oz.	—	— .20
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion	oz.	.86	— .91
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	— .14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine, Acet. ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.75	— 9.00
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	10.70	—10.85
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.80	— 9.00
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.55	— 8.75
Meconate	oz.	—	— 9.55
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	7.90	— 9.20
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	7.95	—9.40
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .23
Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls.	lb.	.10	— .15
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resublm.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Narcotine, pure ½ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large 80 to lb.		.35	— .38
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Bergamot	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	— .60
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.61	— .70
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cassia	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Castor, American	lb.	.20½	— .27
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .75
Cloves	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cocoanut	lb.	.27	— .35
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	2.80	— 3.10
Norwegian	gal.	4.55	— 4.60
Bbls.	ea.	125.00	—128.00
½ bbls.	ea	—	— —

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Coriander	oz.	1.00	— 1.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Croton	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	18.50	—18.75
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.25	— 3.50
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard,	gal.	1.40	— 1.55
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	.97	— 1.05
Raw	gal.	.96	— 1.04
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Mirbane	lb.	.35	— .40
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Sweet	lb.	3.50	— 4.10
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.25	— .30
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.25	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.15
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— 3.00
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Western	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.40	— 1.55
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	16.00	—18.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Sandalwood, English	lb.	11.00	—11.50
West Indian	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .95
Savin	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sperm, winter, blchd	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	3.85	— 4.25
W'wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50

Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.96	— 1.03
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.73	— .80
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	14.70	—15.00
Granulated	lb.	17.00	—17.25
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	16.75	—17.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— —
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	—	— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovariin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin,, U. S. P.	oz.	.25	— .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.14	— .16
Paraform	lb.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.90
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.35	— .45
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— —
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.75
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	2.30	— 2.60
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.	—	— —
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.65	— 2.75
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	2.95	— 3.00
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.15	— 1.25
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	1.30	— 1.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	— .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.50	— .60
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.75	— 2.20
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.50	— .55
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.45	— .50
Borate	lb.	—	— .90

Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.45
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Chlorate	lb.	.71	— .80
Chlorate, gran.	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Cyanide	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9..	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Nitrate	lb.	.40	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .48
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Pure, Powdered	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.80	— .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	1.29	— 1.39
Sulph.	oz.	.74	— .89
Quinine,, Alkaloid	oz.	1.04	— 1.09
Acetate	oz.	1.12	— 1.17
Bimuriate	oz.	1.07	— 1.14
Arsenate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Arsenite	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Benzoate	oz.	1.03	— 1.08
Bisulphate	oz.	.56	— .60
Carbolate	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Citrate	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	1.49	— 1.54
Hydrobromide	oz.	.95	— 1.03
Hydrochloride	oz.	.95	— 1.03
Hypophosphite	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.78	— .83
Phosphate	oz.	.93	— .98
Lactate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Salicylate	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.56	— .57
5-oz. cans	oz.	.60	— .65
1-oz. cans	oz.	.65	— .68
Valerate	oz.	.97	— 1.02
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.50	— .55
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	2.25	— 2.50
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—	
1-oz.	oz.	—	
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.65	— .75
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .44
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Leaves	lb.	.12	— .15
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.76
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 1.60
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—15.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.22	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	2.55	— 2.70
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)..			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.35	— .40
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	3.05	— 3.12
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Sassaffras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz.	—	— 1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.75	— .80
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27½	— .32
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.40	— .45
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	— .45
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst	oz.	.58	— .63
Fused Cones	oz.	.80	— .86
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.20	— .23
Soap, soft, green	lb.	.23	— .26
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.30	— .40
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.25	— .30
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .40
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.85	— .90
Cacodylate ¼-oz. vials	ea.	—	— .55
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.50
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	— .40
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb	1.10	— 1.25
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	—	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.60	— .70
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .36
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lacate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	1.97	— 2.07
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.30
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.30
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.55
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.25
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.36	— .40
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
ulphothyol	lb.	—	— 3.00
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.55	— .60
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.40	— 2.50
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.95	— 1.05
No. Carolina, pt cans	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	—	— 2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.70
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 1.20
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb	11.50	—12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— .90
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— 1.25
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.75
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
1 lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 2.50
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .45
100s		—	— 3.50
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.26	— .30
Bees, yellow	lb.	.44	— .52
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.25	— .27
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.73	— .90
Barrels	gal.	.58	— .64
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.45	— .55
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .60
Bromide	lb.	.35	— .40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.50	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .55
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.16	— .20
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.55	— .62
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from December 18 to December 23, 1916

ACETONE—4 lbs., $2, Panama; 16,800 lbs., $6,046, England.

ACETANILID—2,246 lbs., $1,123, England.

ACID, ACETIC—20,916 lbs., $6,850, Italy; 3,396 lbs., $643, Argentina; 11,336 lbs., $1,700, England; 70 lbs., $10, Hayti; 56,000 lbs., $10,115, England; 16,475 lbs., $1,468, Brazil; 4,400 lbs., $528, Chile; 4,500 lbs., $405, Italy. 22,544 lbs., $1,804, England; 3,595 lbs., $709, Cuba; 107,432 lbs., $12,436, England; 110 lbs., $31, Trinidad; 530 lbs., $115, San Domingo.

ACID, BORIC—110 lbs., $17, Guatemala; 200 lbs., $27, Nicaragua; 200 lbs., $28, Costa Rica; 529 lbs., $87, Peru; 352 lbs., $53, Uruguay; 168,000 lbs., $20,530, England. 606 lbs., $90, San Domingo.

ACID, CARBOLIC—94 lbs., $61, Nicaragua; 10 lbs., $6, Hayti; 1,155 lbs., $240, Cuba; 195 lbs., $90, Peru; 100 lbs., $60, Danish West Indies; 80 lbs., $50, Danish West Indies; 10 lbs., $6, San Domingo.

ACID, CITRIC—25 lbs., $17, Panama; 110 lbs., $75, British West Indies; 10 lbs., $7, Hayti; 500 lbs., $350, Cuba; 11 lbs., $8, Panama.

ACID, LACTIC—10 lbs., $10, Nicaragua; 22 lbs., $6, Trinidad.

ACID, MURIATIC—45,180 lbs., $638, Cuba; 3,268 lbs., $134, Peru; 232 lbs., $13, Panama; 40 lbs., $6, Ecuador; 44,723 lbs., $1,224, Cuba; 63,798 lbs., $1,213, Cuba; 23,344 lbs., $1,087, Cuba; 8,222 lbs., $397, San Domingo.

ACID, OXALIC—224 lbs., $148, Panama; 2,268 lbs., $1,232 Brazil; 366 lbs., $205, Cuba. 3,394 lbs., $1,232, Brazil; 366 lbs., $205, Cuba; 3,394 lbs., $1,740, Italy; 50 lbs., $33, Panama.

ACID, PICRIC—1,547,301 lbs., $1,160,717, France. 198,766 lbs., $192,803, Russia in Asia; 7 lbs., $17, Panama.

ACID, SALICYLIC—4,430 lbs., $5,376, England.

ACID, SULPHURIC—8,955 lbs., $129, Cuba; 700 lbs., $18, Hayti; 2,700 lbs., $200, Chile; 325 lbs., $82, Jamaica; 50 lbs., $12, Colombia; 220 lbs., $42, Peru; 224,000 lbs., $6,850, England; 16,060 lbs., $582, Trinidad; 1,917 lbs., $92, Chile.

ACID, TARTARIC—250 lbs., $110, Denmark. 653 lbs., $456, Peru; 55 lbs., $30, Venezuela; 400 lbs., $270, Cuba; 10 lbs., $7, Hayti; 66 lbs., $47, Brazil; 50 lbs., $38, Costa Rica; 5,081 lbs., $3,055, Cuba; 220 lbs., $149, Peru; 4,480 lbs., $2,250, Sweden; 210 lbs., $154, San Domingo.

ALCOHOL—112,879 gals., $36,558, France; 100 gals., $49, Venezuela. 10 gals., $9, Hayti; 50 gals., $37, Colombia.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—20 gals., $14, Hayti; 15 gals., $10, Jamaica.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—$1,102, Norway.

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—$532, England; $150, Brazil; $53, Cuba; $52, British West Indies.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$6, Argentina; $7, Peru; $18, Panama; $11, Trinidad.

AMMONIAC, SAL—81 lbs., $12, British Guiana.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—$72,943, France; $251,614, England.

ANTIMONY SALTS—$72, Nicaragua; $115, Argentina.

ARSENIC—$10, Hayti.

BALSAMS—$440, Italy; $37, Salvador. $28, British West Indies.

BARK EXTRACTS—$50, England.

BEESWAX—200 lbs., $46, Costa Rica; 50 lbs., $23, Panama.

BORAX—$185, Sweden; $15, British West Indies; $21, Hayti. $20, San Domingo; $100, Chile; $42, Peru; $13, San Domingo.

CADMIUM—$1,320, Italy.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—4,000 lbs., $130, Salvador; 220,000 lbs., $5,550, Cuba; 5,513 lbs., $165, Peru. 94,096 lbs., $2,861, Venezuela; 120 lbs., $7, Hayti; 61,600 lbs., $2,100, Argentina; 5,500 lbs., $175, Brazil; 120 lbs., $7, Venezuela; 5,026 lbs., $200, Jamaica; 240,000 lbs., $6,190, Cuba; 1,000 lbs., $39, Trinidad; 3,895 lbs., $117, San Domingo; 1,600 lbs., $71, British Guiana; 71,520 lbs., $1,936, Dutch East Indies.

CASTOR OIL—225 gals., $317, Nicaragua; 176 gals., $182, Peru. 76 gals., $200, Panama; 3,000 gals., $3,219, Cuba; 10 gals., $15, Danish West Indies; 695 gals., $806, Peru.

CHLORINE—510 lbs., $98, Italy; 252,311 lbs., $48,415, Russia in Asia.

COCO NUT OIL—$2,713, Cuba; $1,088, Brazil; $124, Cuba; $102, Cuba.

COCOA BUTTER—$6, Nicaragua; $99, Panama; $121, Cuba; $50, Cuba.

COPPER SULPHATE—179,375 lbs., $20,300, Italy; 55,880 lbs., $5,169, Netherlands. 121 lbs., $15, Argentina; 959,464 lbs., $94,967, France.

CHLOROFORM—$2,441, England; $35, Salvador; $22, Dutch West Indies; $482, Argentina; $13, Peru; $27, Uruguay; $58, San Domingo; $151, Argentina.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$110, Nicaragua; $40, Venezuela. $24, Peru; $44, Trinidad.

EPSOM SALTS—200 lbs., $7, Costa Rica; 210 lbs., $5, Honduras; 284 lbs., $14, Colombia; 4,125 lbs., $238, Brazil; 500 lbs., $12, Costa Rica; 72,000 lbs., $1,506, Brazil; 200 lbs., $8, Jamaica; 295 lbs., $11, Jamaica; 441 lbs., $14, Peru; 400 lbs., $16, British Guiana.

DEXTRINE—560 lbs., $23, Mexico.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$2,302, Italy; $388, Newfoundland. $21, Panama; $1,210, France; $4,304, Brazil; $1,009; Italy; $1,186, England; $24, Panama; $300, Cuba; $150, Brazil; $351, Chile; $6,890, Italy; $571, Mexico; $1,200, England. $95, San Domingo; $20, Chile; $750, Japan.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$15, Guatemala; $254, France; $12,920, Sweden; $1,629, Argentina; $743, Brazil; $870, Uruguay; $2,400, England; $938, Argentina; $23,620, England; $1,050, Brazil.

ETHER—$64, Cuba; $24, Colombia. $234, Argentina; $13, Peru; $9, Uruguay.

ETHER, SULPHURIC—$768, Argentina; $14, San Domingo; $108, Argentina.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$3,600, England; $35, Costa Rica; $152, Panama; $972, Cuba; $1,850, Brazil; $32, Ecuador; $20, Nicaragua; $10, British West Indies; $15, Trinidad; $505, San Domingo; $30, British Guiana.

FORMALDEHYDE—19,200 lbs., $1,916, France; 2,246 lbs., $234, Cuba; 26,233 lbs., $2,966, France; 100 lbs., $16, Colorado; 44 lbs., $10, Peru; 2,250 lbs., $304, Spain. 89,720 lbs., $10,304, England.

GLUCOSE—169,500 lbs., $5,662, Italy; 203,400 lbs., $5,315, France; 168,000 lbs., $5,550, England; 994 lbs., $25, Bermuda; 1,360 lbs., $54, Costa Rica; 13,840 lbs., $493, Cuba; 1,080 lbs., $38, Chile; 21,800 lbs., $81, Barbados; 740 lbs., $24, Jamaica; 7,440 lbs., $258, Cuba. 511,717 lbs., $16,216, England.

GLYCERIN—125 lbs., $56, Panama; 220 lbs., $150, Chile; 66 lbs., $30, Peru; 500 lbs., $68, Venezuela; 1440 lbs., $1,008, England; 63 lbs., $30, Panama; 245 lbs., $112, Cuba; 50 lbs., $27, Peru; 2,622 lbs., $74, Australia; 175 lbs., $84, Argentina. 200 lbs., $111, Uruguay; 2,400 lbs., $2,598, England; 100 lbs., $106, Cuba; 56,000 lbs., $22,400, England; 50 lbs., $29, Trinidad; 75 lbs., $45, San Domingo.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$22, Guatemala; $20, Honduras; $11, Nicaragua; $40, Salvador; $383, Cuba; $13, Dutch West Indies; $17, Colombia. $70, Peru; $28, Venezuela; $93, Brazil; $28, Nicaragua; $54, Panama; $1,172, Cuba; $63, Chile; $104, Peru; $42, Guatemala; $46, Chile; $372, Cuba; $422, Argentina; $41, Peru. $89, San Domingo; $321, Argentina.

LEAD ACETATE—$30, Cuba; $37, Brazil; $7,473, England.

LIME CHLORIDE—$171, Cuba; $16, Panama.

LOGWOOD—22 tons; $2,335, Greece.

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—$418, Spain.

MENTHOL—$62, Peru.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT—2,000 lbs., $4,500, England.

OPIUM—$7, Nicaragua; $585, Uruguay.

PARIS GREEN—$930, Cuba; $27, British West Indies.

PERFUMERY—$167, Bermuda; $547, British West Indies; $48, Cuba; $284, Dutch West Indies. $85, Hayti; $653, Argentina; $148, Bolivia; $248, Brazil; $188, Uruguay; $69, Costa Rica; $44, Nicaragua; $1,148, Panama; $66, Salvador; $3,115, Cuba; $7, Brazil; $27, Chile; $410, Colombia. $924, Ecuador; $764, Peru; $1,402, Italy; $20, Salvador; $96, Mexico; $38, Jamaica; $11, British West Indies; $365, Cuba; $52, Danish West Indies; $268, Argentina; $104, Ecuador. $30, France; $332, England; $83, Panama; $52, Barbados; $896, Jamaica. $237, British West Indies; $905, Cuba; $13, Danish West Indies; $589, Argentina; $28, Chile; $19, Peru. $108, Denmark; $891, England; $213, Trinidad; $1,453, Brazil; 1,043, San Domingo; $67, British Guiana; $177, Para; $363, Dutcth East Indies; $76, Japan.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$616, Italy; $1,413, England. $31, Costa Rica; $13, Guatemala; $13, Panama; $12, Hayti; $45, Argentina; $8, Brazil; $79, Costa Rica; $184, Panama; $612, Brazil; $63, Chile; $98, Peru; $219, Scotland; $27, Guatemala. $38, Jamaica; $38, British West Indies; $35, Danish West Indies; $25; San Domingo; $16. Dutch Guiana. guay; $512, France; $2,000, Scotland; $428, Cuba; $683, Argentina. $32, Colombia; $37, British Guiana; $61, Uruguay; $59, Netherlands; $310, Mexico; $182, Trinidad; $26, British West Indies; $98, Brazil; $31, Para; $1,031, Japan.

POTASH, CAUSTIC—1,120 lbs., $515, Denmark.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—560 lbs., $225, Denmark. 12,213 lbs., $4,032, France; 30,000 lbs., $11,181, Sweden; 1,100 lbs., $530, Argentina; 234 lbs., $180, Argentina; 11,971 lbs., $4,249, Brazil; 55 lbs., $27, Peru.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—80 lbs., $50, Nicaragua.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—2,586 lbs., $1,256, Argentina; 2,240 lbs., $1,473, Cuba; 3,360 lbs., $2,184, Cuba; 1,008 lbs., $670, Argentina; 16,200 lbs., $5,316, Argentina; 112 lbs., $54, Peru.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—222 lbs., $430, Italy. 2,640 lbs., $1,782, France; 1,198 lbs., $957, Brazil; 987 lbs., $666, England.

QUININE—$68, Ecuador; $263, Venezuela; $313, Costa Rica; $19, Panama; $69, San Domingo; $23, British Guiana.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$3,871, France; $4,700, Sweden; $749, England; $49, Nicaragua. $90, Venezuela; $49, Hayti; $118, Argentina; $67, France; $10, England; $28, Nicaragua; $521, Brazil; $2,750, Italy; $327, England; $10. Danish West Indies; $4,600, Sweden; $900, Japan.

SALOL—125 lbs., $303, Italy; 5,604 lbs., $16,493, Russia in Europe.

SALTPETER—3,210 lbs., $686, Argentina.

SODA, ASH—44,700 lbs., $1,341, Uruguay; 239,912 lbs., $2,554, Cuba; 377,555 lbs., $11,488, Argentina; 35,205 lbs., $1,876, Uruguay; 42,600 lbs., $1,077, Cuba; 186,506 lbs., $5,362, Argentina. 3,000 lbs., $92, Dutch East Indies.

SODA, CAUSTIC—670,506 lbs., $30,986, Italy; 1,650 lbs., $74, Honduras; 1,350 lbs., $59, Panama; 26,400 lbs., $990, Cuba. 9,900 lbs., $371, Cuba; 276 lbs., $75, Argentina; 110,060 lbs., $4,517, Brazil; 675 lbs., $34, Costa Rica; 5,480 lbs., $250, Panama; 15,320 lbs., $450, Cuba. 695 lbs., $57, Ecuador; 2,950 lbs., $139, Peru; 327,250 lbs., $16,448, France; 14,470 lbs., $501, Argentina; 59,225 lbs., $2,027, Cuba; 39,000 lbs., $1,705, Argentina; 102,289 lbs., $4,120, England; 5,093 lbs., $254, San Domingo; 260,579 lbs., $11,476, Brazil; 29,600 lbs., $4,560, Dutch East Indies.

SODA, SAL—400 lbs., $6, Bermuda; 14,525 lbs., $163, Panama. 650 lbs., $10, British West Indies; 7.50,lbs.,$11, Dutch West Indies; 2,625 lbs., $40, Argentina; 1,000 lbs., $14, Bermuda; 56,861 lbs., $1,848, Brazil; 1,125 lbs., $15, Costa Rica; 10,625 lbs., $132, Panama; 1,125 lbs., $14, Jamaica; 724 lbs., $11, Danish West Indies; 1,875 lbs., $21, British Guiana. 23,750 lbs., $405, Cuba; 750 lbs., $9, Cuba; 37,500 lbs., $408, Brazil; 1,025 lbs., $44, Brazil.

SODIUM ACETATE—22,775 lbs., $2,050, England.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—2,800 lbs., $58, Costa Rica; 4,036 lbs., $59, Cuba; $69, British West Indies; $603, Uruguay; 1,520 lbs., $34, Costa Rica; 112 lbs., $4, Ecuador; 2,112 lbs., $55, Jamaica; 1,021 lbs., $23, British West India. 1,689 lbs., $42, Hayti; 400 lbs., $56, Brazil; 32,000 lbs., $424, Cuba; 220 lbs., $7, Peru.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—4,743 lbs., $1,940, Netherlands.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—200 lbs., $6, Dutch West Indies; 445 lbs., $11, Peru; 50 lbs., $50, Italy; 950 lbs., $34, Brazil.

Exportations—*Cont'd*

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—564 lbs., $85, Nicaragua.

SODIUM SALTS—$25, Panama; $57, Venezuela; $14, Panama. $2,220, Cuba; $35,213, Italy; $24, Cuba; $35, Jamaica; $49, Argentina; $5,000, Russia in Europe; $34, Mexico; $25, San Domingo; $16, Dutch Guiana.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—1,911 lbs., $3,240, Panama; 1,037 lbs., $2,746, Italy; 3,240 lbs., $4,667, England; 3,000 lbs., $4,950, Russia in Europe.

SODIUM SILICATE—3,631 lbs., $114, Honduras; 5,027 lbs., $63, Panama. 10,575 lbs., $291, Mexico; 7.757 lbs., $136, Brazil; 690 lbs., $8, Panama; 11,200 lbs., $490, England; 3,974 lbs., $95, Mexico.

SODIUM SULPHATE—300 lbs., $43, Honduras; 426 lbs., $16, Hayti; $16, Jamaica; 441 lbs., $8, Peru; 549 lbs., $26, San Domingo; 549 lbs., $26, San Domingo.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—600 lbs., $22, Salvador.

SPONGES—2 lbs., $6, Mexico.

SULPHUR, CRUDE—55 tons, $2,088, Sweden; 45 tons, $2,086, Brazil.

TRINITROTOLUOL—532,800 lbs., $532,800, France; 512,400 lbs., $505,000, Italy.

VEGETABLE WAX—1,110 lbs., $302, Portugal; 5,179 lbs., $650, Sweden.

ZINC OXIDE—120,252 lbs., $10,000, Italy. 10,200 lbs., $1,033, Newfoundland; 112,000 lbs., $11,480, England; 964 lbs., $190, Argentina; 150 lbs., $34, Cuba; 100 lbs, $13, Cuba; 44 lbs., $4, Peru; 13,450 lbs., $1,211, Brazil.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from December 18 to December 23, 1916

ACIDS—
50 barrels, tartaric, Bayard & Co., London.
1 barrel, palmitic, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Rotterdam.
50 casks, oxalic, Creevy & Ragus, Christiania.
1 barrel, cresylic, National Oil Products Co., Liverpool.
8 drums, cresylic, Parke, Davis & Co., Hull.
40 drums, cresylic, F. J. Lewis Manufacturing Co., Hull.
42 barrels, 100 casks, cresylic, W. E. Jordon, Hull.
50 casks, oxalic, R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam.

ALBUMEN—
18 bales, Iven V. Shestacovsky, Hull.

ALCOHOL—
1 iron drum, butyl, Anderson Chemical Co., Hull.
1 iron drum, Maas & Waldstein, Hull.
1 iron drum, Francisco American Chemical Works, N. J., Hull.

ARGOLS—
28 barrels, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Marseilles.

ARSENIC—
1 barrel, Cowdrey & Co., Bahia.

BALSAM—
12 bales, copaiba, Meyer & Co., Maracaibo.

BARK—
10 bags, medicinal, G. Morgensen, Cape Hayti.
64 bales, cinchona, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Rotterdam.
38 cases, cinchona, Rockhill & Vietor, Rotterdam.
21 bags, mangrore, Boyer Oil Co., Porto Cortez.
50 bales, medicinal, McKesson & Robbins, Maracaibo.

BEANS—
13 cases, vanilla, Carleton & Moffat, Samarang.

CARDAMOMS—
50 cases, Dodge & Olcott Co., Colombo.
20 cases, W. Tappenbeck, Colombo.

CASEIN—
1,200 bags, Mercantile Warehouse Co., Montevideo.
1,500 bags, Caseine Mfg. Co., Montevideo.
200 sacks, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.

CHINOIDINE—
31 drums, McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam.

COPRA—
2 bags, L. Schepp & Co., Nuevitas.
234 bags, Boyer Oil Co., Porto Cortez.
4 bags, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
4 bags, Strong & Trowbridge, Macassar.

CUTTLEFISH BONE
41 bags, Stallman & Co., Marseilles.

DIVI-DIVI—
122 bags, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
90 cases, 90 bags, R. Desvernine, Curacao.
2,159 bags, Curacao Trading Co., Curacoa.
45 casks, American Trading Co., Curacao.
1,211 bags, Curacao Trading Co., Curacao.
100 bags, A. Sahdada & Son, Monte Cristy.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
400 casks, indigo, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.
4 casks, orchil liquor, A. De Ronde & Co., London.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
12 cases, Ungerer & Co., Marseilles.
22 cases, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
2 drums, carvol, Rockhill & Vietor, Rotterdam.
10 boxes, orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
12 cases, orange, G. Lueders & Co., Kingston.
105 cases, orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
80 cases, orange, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Yingston.
23 cases, orange, New York & West India Trading Co., Kingston.
11 drums, citronella, W. A. Stillwell & Co., Batavia.
20 drums, G. Lueders & Co., Batavia.
1 case, Ned. Ind. Escompte, Batavia.
20 cases, petit grain, Goldman Sachs & Co., Buenos Aires.
2 cases, petit grain, Lanman & Kemp, Buenos Aires.
120 cases, lemon, G. Lueders & Co., Genoa.
6 cases, lemon, Ungerer & Co., Genoa.
1 case, Fritzsche Bros,, Rotterdam.

GELATIN—
18 cases, P. H. Manners, Glasgow.
48 drums, T. M. Duche & Sons, Buenos Aires.

GUARANA—
10 bags, H. A. Astlett & Co., Para.

GUMS—
10 barrels, R. Desvernine, Curacao.
333 cases, aloes, Brown Bros. & Co., Curacao.
45 cases, aloes, American Trading Co., Curacao.
20 barrels, aloes, R. Desvernine, Curacao.
60 boxes, C. F. Hernandez, Curacao.
179 cases, 200 boxes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
50 bags, arabic, 18 tragacanth, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.
200 cases, R. Desvernine, Curacao.
40 cases, tragacanth, W. Tappenbeck, London.
449 bales, chicle, American Chicle Co., Belize.
170 bags, various, Thurston & Braidich, Bordeaux.

GLYCERIN—
21 casks, pharmaceutical, Stein, Hirsch & Co., Rotterdam.
2 tanks, H. R. A. Grieser, Samana.

IODINE—
136 barrels, S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, South Pacific.

IRON OXIDE—
18 casks, Chas. B. Chrystal, Liverpool.

JUICES—
75 cases, concentrated lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.
1 cask, 21 cases, concentrated lime, A. D. Strauss & Co., Dominica.
9 cases, lime, Van Dyke & Lindsay, Dominica.
1 cask, lime, Middleton & Co., Dominica.
5 cases, cherry, Porges & Levy, Copenhagen.

LEECHES—
4 cases, blood suckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.

LEAVES—
12 bales, bay, Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica.
15 bales, senna, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

LICORICE—
250 cases, paste, 430 cases root, E. Utard, Barcelona.
50 cases, paste, Weaver & Sterry, Naples.
50 cases, paste, E. Utard & Co., Naples.

LIME, CITRATE—
16 casks, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.

MANNA—
30 cases, Lehn & Fink, Naples.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
3 cases, medicine, John D'Anna, Genoa.
25 bags, botanical drugs, Ed. Lilly & Co., London.
5 cases, drugs, D. H. H. Howard, Barbados.
53 bales, medicinal preparations, Iven V. Shestacovsky, Havre.
253 cases, drugs, United Fruit Co,, Havre.
12 cases, medicine, F. Marina & Co., Genoa.
2 cases, medicine, G. Sallusto & Co., Genoa.
60 boxes, drugs, Lehn & Fink, Para.
1 case drugs J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., Antigua.

NAPHTHALENE—
82 casks, White Tar Co., Hull.

OILS—
50 drums, cotton seed, oil, Hesslein & Co., St. Marc.
10 drums, citronella, Colgate & Co., Colombo.
10 drums, citronella, Dodge & Olcott Co, Colombo.
100 cases, lemon, Rockhill & Vietor, Palermo.
29 cases, bergamot, J. W. Lyon, Palermo.
50 cases, lemon, Arther A. Stillwell & Co., Palermo.
50 cases, lemon, Smith & Schipper, Palermo.
1 case, 2 drums, lemon grass, Magnus, Mabie & Reynolds, London.
3 cases, lime, Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica.
2 barrels, bay, R. Moelhausen, Guadeloupe.
14 drums, fusel, Maas & Maldstein, Cheribon.
44 cases, coco nut, E. Maurer, Sourabaya.
311 drums, fusel oil, Funch, Edey & Co., Sourabaya.
10 barrels, citronella, R. Hilliers Son & Co., Sourabaya.
8 drums, citronella, R. Hilliers Son & Co., Sourabaya.
2 cases, carnauba, Ned. Ind. Handelsmaatschij, Batavia.
8 drums, citronella, Ned. Ind. Haldelsmaatschij, Batavia.
30 drums, citronella, Balfour, Williamson & Co., Batavia.
20 drums, citronella, E. Hills Son & Co., Colombo.
112 barrels, castor, E. F. Drew & Co., Hull.
100 casks, creosote, W. E. Jordon & Co., Hull.
20 barrels, rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Hull.
100 barrels, creosote, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Hull.
1 drum, citronella, W. R. Grace & Co., Porto Cortez
20 boxes, copaiba, R. Rumsey, Para.
84 cases, Haarlem, Eastern Drug Co., Rotterdam.
12 cases, bay rum, G. Amsinck & Co., St. Thomas.
3 cases, bay rum, A. E. Outerbridge & Co., St. Thomas.
1 case, sandalwood, Lueders & Co., London.
150 barrels, rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull.
20 barrels, castor, E. F. Drew & Co., Ine., Hull.
100 casks, creosote, W. E. Jordon & Co., Hull.
20 barrels, refined rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Hull.
100 casks, 42 barrels, castor, W. E. Jordon & Co., Hull.
102 barrels, castor, E. F. Drew & Co., Hull.

Importations—*Cont'd*

150 barrels, creosote, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Hull.
6 cases, bay, R. Desvernine, Martinique.

ORANGE PEEL—
9 bags, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.

PERFUMERY—
26 cases, Alps Drug Co., Genoa.
17 cases, A. Bourjois & Co., Havre.
9 cases, F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
17 cases, Rockhill & Vietor, Bordeaux.
2 cases, G. Borgfeldt & Co., Havre.
18 cases, F. M. Prindle & Co., Bordeaux.
1 case, Samstag & Hilder Bros., Bordeaux.
45 cases, E. Fougera & Co., Bordeaux.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—
2 kegs, 4 drums, Grasselli Chem. Co., Martinique.

QUINOIDINE—
44 cases, Merck & Co., Batavia.

ROOT—
100 bales, arrow, Middleton & Co., Barbados.

TALC—
165 cases, H. B. Smith & Co., Genoa.
500 bags, Chas. B. Chrystal, Genoa.
387 bags, Colgate & Co., Genoa.

TARTAR—
199 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Genoa.
165 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Bordeaux.
36 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Genoa.

SEED—
50 bags, celery, Brown Bros. Co., Marseilles.
50 bags, celery, Baring Bros. & Co., Marseilles.
200 bags, cumin, Archibald & Lewis, Gibraltar.
200 bags, cumin, C. Weiss & Co., Gibraltar.
12 bales, cubeb, McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam.
250 sasks, mustard, Jas. R. Marquette, Jr., Inc., London.
511 bags, mustard, Archibald & Lewis, London.

SOAP—
185 cases, castile, W. G. Moehring & Co., Barcelona.

SPICES—
26 bags, pimento, Frame & Co., Marseilles.
100 bales, cinnamon, W. Holgate & Co., Colombo.
25 bales, cinnamon, J. Kissock & Co., Colombo.
120 bags, pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
607 bags, nutmegs, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Macassar.
500 bags, pepper, J H. Prein, Batavia.
380 cases, nutmegs, Mittenberg & Co., Batavia.
136 cases, mace, K. Schroeder, Batavia.

SPONGES—
23 bales, Dadant & Co., Havana.
1 bag, Carbondale Sponge Co., Cartagena.
8 bales, V. Mullen Son & Co., Havana.
10 bales, National Sponge & Chamois Co., Belize.

SULPHUR—
25 casks, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Liverpool.
50 casks, T. D. Downing & Co., Bordeaux.

SUMAC—
2,100 bags, J. Macadante, Palermo.
78 bales, A. T. Higgins, Palermo.

TALC—
180 bags, Colgate & Co., Genoa.
400 sacks, L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bordeaux.
200 sacks, Chas. B. Chyrstal, Bordeaux.

TAMARINDS—
14 bales, M. J. Walsh, Antigua.

WAX—
1 case, bees, A. H. Behrens & Co., Miragoane.
57 bags, bees, A. H. Behrens & Co., Havana.
8 bags, bees, F. Ricart & Co., San Domingo.
1 bag, bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., La Romano.
18 bags, bees, Muller, Schall & Co., La Romano.
1 bag, bees, Sugar Sales Co., Macoris.
27 bags, bees, F. Ricart & Co., Macoris.
3 bags, bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Sanchez.
7 seroons, bees, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Monte Cristy.
37 bags, bees, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Santiago de Cuba.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Fairey Drug Company, St. Mathews, S. C.; capital, $3,000; J. K. Fairey, president; P. W. Fairey secretary and treasurer.

Wisconsin Process Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; capital, $10,000; to manufacture and sell chemicals; A. U. Stettem, L. E. Fichaux, E. W. Passmore.

Auto Oil Company, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; mineral and animal oils and fats; I. I. Tankus, A. and S. Berman, 146 Henry street.

Atlantic Potash Company Inc., Eddyville, N. Y.; capital, 1,500 shares of $100 each, 5,500 shares no par value; carry on business with $177,500; basic acids, acids alkali chemical compounds; S. B. Howard S. A. Anderson, A. W. Britton, 65 Cedar street.

International Drug Company, El Paso, Tex.; capital. $6,000; C. S. Hill. P. R. Outlaw. R. D. Bowen.

The Chamberlain-Haber Chemical Company, Cleveland. O.; capital, $50,000; C. M. Swingle, H. W. Haber, F. M. Fielding, W. Hoyt, J. A. Eldon.

Union Coal Tar Products Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.; capital, $1,000,000; to manufacture chemicals crude oil and tar products; S. A. Anderson S. B. Howard L. H. Gunther.

Perry Drug Company, successors to Covey and Martin Company, Ft Worth, Tex.; capital, $15,000; L. C. Perry, B. W. Bruce, H. Gilchrist and others.

Elmhurst Pharmacy, Elmhurst, Ill.; capital, $6,000; G. R. Chapman, C. T. Anderson, A. G. Fischer.

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PRODUCTION OF NITRATE OF SODA

Beds Now Being Worked Not as Rich as Those First Discovered—Output of Iodine Restricted

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Some interesting particulars relative to the production of nitrate of soda have been placed before the London Society of Chemical Industry by I. B. Horsbaum. When the nitrate beds were first discovered it is explained, deposits were worked which contained 80 to 90 per cent of sodium nitrate. The richest beds in modern times have contained about 50 per cent, but large deposits exist, which only yield 10 to 12 per cent, and it is the latter that are now being worked.

Reference was made to the production of iodine which is at present a by-product, and only a small proportion is recovered from the mother liquors. It is precipitated by means of sodium bisulphide. The system in vogue is to recover iodine in sufficient quantities to last for a few years, and in the interval to throw away the mother liquors. Some iodine, a member of the London Society avers, is left in the sodium nitrate, which reaches this country, and it is asserted that this element would be cheaper but for the existence of an iodine "ring." There are plenty of uses for it, and it is much wanted in organic chemistry.

It is declared that an artificial price is maintained for iodine. Iodine, it is contended, should be competing with bromine, the supply of which has been cut off, and should be sold at the same price per pound that it now costs per ounce. About sufficient sodium iodate is contained in the caliche to make possible a production of 200 tons of iodine per annum. Nitrate manufacturers are however, said to be under a bond not to produce more than a certain quantity.

SHORT OF CARS FOR FERTILIZERS

President of National Association Appeals to Dealers and Farmers to Aid Manufacturers By Ordering Early and Unloading Promptly

Horace Bowker, president of the National Fertilizer Association, makes an appeal to farmers and dealers to aid in the distribution of spring fertilizers by ordering early, unloading promptly and thereby helping the railroads and the manufacturers to overcome the car shortage that threatens to be serious this year The appeal says:

The spring shipments of fertilizers require three hundred thousand railroad cars. Indications point to greatly increased demand for fertilizers this spring on account of the higher prices for farm products and the greater profits from investments in fertilizer It will be absolutely impossible for the railroads to furnish that number of cars this spring for moving fertilizers if they are congested in such a short period of time this season as they have been in past years.

This year the co-operation of the farmers with the railroads and dealers is necessary. The fertilizer shipments will be moved promptly and will reach the farmers in plenty of time, if orders are made early and early shipments started thereby relieving the congestion and extending the length of the shipping period.

Farmers who order their fertilizers early will enable the railroads to move them before the rush season opens and the cars can be unloaded and loaded several times and for several hauls instead of one. This will help out the railroads, the dealers, and the manufacturers.

DEPOSITS OF TALC IN BRAZIL

Some Requires Little Treatment for Use as a Cosmetic —Pans and Pots Made of Massive Steatite

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27—Deposits of talc in Brazil are described by Consul General Gottschalk, of Rio de Janeiro, in a report to the Department of Commerce. He says:

"Deposits of talc and kaolin are of frequent occurrence in crystalline rocks, which are of wide distribution in Brazil. Some of these, more favorably situated in relation to transportation and markets, are now being worked. Of these the following may be mentioned:

"1. Near Rezende, State of Rio de Janeiro, where a very pure white talc is produced, requiring little treatment before being available as a cosmetic.

"2. Near Lorena, State of Sao Paulo.

"3. Near Santo Amaro, State of Sao Paulo, not far from the city of Sao Paulo.

"Massive talc, or steatite, occurs in different parts of the country, as near Itaberaba, municipio de Ouro Preto, Varzea near Dores de Boa Esperanca, and near Jacuhy in the western part of Minas Geraes. At these places its principal use is in the manufacture of cooking utensils, which are turned out on the lathe from the solid block of soapstone. Pans and pots of this material are specially prized in Brazil for cooking rice. It also occurs in Ceara and Goyaz.

"A sample of Brazilian talc may be inspected at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, or its district offices. Refer to file No. 82924."

SPAIN TO LEASE QUICKSILVER MINES

Offers Contract for 15 Years for Working of Deposits in Almaden—Treasury Buys Production

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27—The famous quicksilver mines in Almaden, Spain, are for lease. The terms are outlined in a report to the Department of Commerce by Ambassador Willard of Madrid who says:

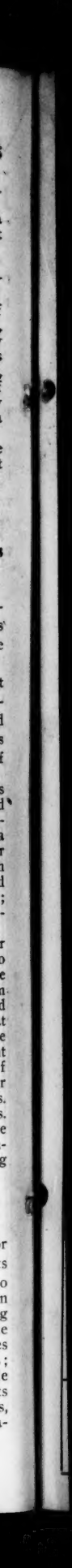
"The Gaceta de Madrid for October 3 contains the text of a law governing the leasing of the State-owned quicksilver mines in Almaden. The diminishing profit derived from the mines because of the rising cost of production is assigned as the reason for changing the present method of exploitation.

"As submitted to the Cortes, the proposed law provides that bids for working the Almaden mines shall be called for within one month following the date of its promulgation and the contract awarded two months later by a specially appointed committee presided over by the Under Secretary of the Treasury. The maximum price which the Treasury will pay per flask of quicksilver will be based on the average cost of production for the last five years; the Treasury will also fix the number of flasks to be produced and the dates of delivery.

"The Government will turn over to the successful bidder the buildings and equipment now in use at the mines, to be returned to the Government at the expiration of the contract. The contractor must yearly expend a minimum of 30,000 pesetas (about $6,000) in investigation work and must install electric-power and potable-water services at the mines. The Treasury will pay the contractor for the improvements made either by amortization of 5 per cent yearly on the works and 10 per cent on machinery or, if preferred by the State, through expert appraisal of their real value at the time it takes charge of the improvements.

"The maximum life of the contract is fixed at 15 years.

"A translation of this law may be inspected by those interested at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district and co-operative offices upon referring to file No. 82324."

SPANISH IMPORTS OF DRUGS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27—Spanish trade for nine months of 1916 shows a marked decrease in imports of raw materials. Many drugs and chemicals and oils also fell off considerably. The decrease was most marked in sesame, linseed, and other oleaginous seeds, decreasing from 54,042 tons in 1915 to 37,670 tons in 1916; vegetable dyeing extracts, from 4,296 to 2,268 tons; superphosphates of lime and Thomas slag, from 49,418 to 18,701 tons; feculae for industrial use, from 7,444 to 4,459 tons; while there was a general falling off in tanning and dyeing barks and woods, vegetable products employed in medicines, ochers and coloring earths, and many important pharmaceutical products.